LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

No. 1594. Belgrade, April 3, 1933.

Subject: The Slavic Front.

DIVISION OF EASTERN EUROPEAN AFFAIRS
APR 28 1933
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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To the Field
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 27 1933
WESTERN EUROPE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 21 1933
DIVISION OF
NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

DEPT. OF STATE
ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE
APR 20 1933
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 1 1933

770.00

770.00/245

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform the Department that the TRGOVINSKI GLASNIK (Belgrade Commercial Daily) of April 3rd, published an editorial entitled the "Slavic Front". The article states that the fascist press of Italy is now filled with alarms about the "Slav Danger", a would be Slavic coalition extending from the Baltic to the Adriatic and Aegean Seas. This, continues the editorial, is the old argument used by the former Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, and subscribed to by Berlin, to justify pre-war policies in Central Europe. The TRGOVINSKI GLASNIK derides these fascist fears stating that they are completely without foundation. Where is this Slavic league, it demands, and adds that it can not be applied to the new organization of the Little Entente since in the first

place

place Rumania is included therein, and in the second place the aims of the new pact are well known to all to be purely of a defensive character. At this time, the editorial concludes, all Slavs, including Russians, have only one front, that of defence.

Respectfully yours,

John Dyneley Prince

John Dyneley Prince.

File No. 710 - Quintuplicate.

HBjr:HSB

Copies for E.I.C., Paris.

LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

No. 1599. Belgrade, April 5, 1933.

Subject: Ratification by Yugoslavia of the New Pact of the Little Entente.

APR 22 1933
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

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ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE
APR 22 1933
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 21 1933
DIVISION OF
NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

Sir:

I have the honor to inform the Department that on March 29, 1933, King Alexander of Yugoslavia signed the instrument of ratification of the Pact for the Organization of the Little Entente which was signed in Geneva on February 16, 1933, between the representatives of the King of Yugoslavia, the Kingdom of Rumania and the Republic of Czechoslovakia. On the same date, the King signed the law covering this Pact. It is reported that the exchange of ratifications will take place in Prague in the near future.

APR 22 1933

Respectfully yours,

John Dyneley Prince

John Dyneley Prince.

File No. 710-Quin.

HB jr:HSB

Copies for E.I.C., Paris.

770.00/246

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

SEE 864.00 P.R./64 FOR desp.#425

FROM Hungary (Roosevelt) DATED April 5, 1933
TO
NAME

1—1127

REGARDING: Reported that the Rumanian Minister in Budapest called at the Foreign Office and made reassuring statements regarding the Little Entente Pact.

770.00/247

The Rumanian Minister in Budapest is reported to have called at the Foreign Office and made reassuring statements regarding the Little Entente Pact.

Foreign Minister Titulescu's statements that the recent pact contained no military clauses appeared in the local press.

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

770.00/248

SEE 771.00/20 FOR #1043

FROM Rumania (Wilson) DATED April 1, 1933

TO NAME

1—1127

REGARDING: Little Entente and recently signed Little Entente Pact.

Luncheon given by King Carol for Ambassador Edge and Minister Wilson during which the King commented on -.

Wi

The King next spoke of the new pact of the Little Entente which, he said, had created another Great Power in Europe of 45,000,000 inhabitants; a power which must be reckoned with and could not be ignored. This, he said, had been shown clearly by recent events in Geneva. Mr. Edge agreed, and suggested that the bloc composed of the Little Entente and Poland could undoubtedly exercise great influence on the political developments in Europe. To this the King remarked that the Little Entente would do better to rely upon its own organization and its own forces and not count too much on Poland. The latter country and Germany could never be on good terms, whereas economic laws and forces must gradually but inevitably draw Rumania and Germany into closer relations. Therefore, Rumania must

must not permit her present relations and sympathies with Poland to draw her into a too close combination which might be contrary to economic laws.

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

770.00/249

SEE 740.0011 Four Power Pact/55 FOR Despatch #954

FROM Czechoslovakia (Denton) DATED April 7,1933
TO NAME

1—1127

REGARDING: Foreign relations- Balkan States. Interview with President Masaryk of Czechoslovakia on current world problems who stated that he thought the first attempt on part of the Hitler regime would be in direction of the Ansohluss with Austria or occupation of the Free City of Danzig.

G-2 Report

State

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
1933
WESTERN EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

770.00/250

HUNGARY (Combat)

Subject: The Little Entente Pact of February 15, 1933.

On February 15, 1933, the following official communiqué was published with regard to the Geneva Conference of the Little Entente:

> The three Ministers of Foreign Affairs for the States of the Little Entente are of the opinion that the necessity of maintaining peace and organizing economic cooperation in Central Europe, impose new obligations especially on the Little Entente, particularly in the sense that the relations of friendship and alliance existing between the three States must obtain an organic and firm basis. To this end they have taken the necessary measures, to change the Little Entente into a uniform international organization, which will possibly also be open to other States. These measures refer to political and economic questions.
>
> The Ministers of Foreign Affairs decided, in order to manifest the transformation of the Little Entente into an international organization, that in future any political treaty of one of the countries of the Little Entente, any measure to change the present policy, as well as any economic agreement with important political consequences, requires the unanimous consent of the Council of the Little Entente. This council is composed of the Foreign Ministers of the three States. It was decided at the same time that the existing political agreements with third States are to be unified progressively.
>
> It was further decided to renew the treaties of alliance between Rumania and Czechoslovakia, between Rumania and Yugoslavia

FILED
APR 2 1933

From: M/A, Vienna, Austria Report #V-3321 March 30, 1933

Yugoslavia and between Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia for an indefinite period of time. The three Ministers of Foreign Affairs further passed important economic resolutions which refer to Danube navigation, railways, airplanes, etc., as well as to the economic development of the three countries in general and the preferential treatment question in particular. Also the three note-banks are proposing a plan for close cooperation.

The above mentioned Treaties of Alliance that are to be renewed refer particularly to a series of agreements negotiated since September 1929, according to information received from the Hungarian M.I.D. This source does not believe that the pact of 1919 between France and Czechoslovakia is included in the pact of February 15, 1933, although several clauses of the pact of 1929 contain obligations on the part of France. This 1919 pact required Czechoslovakia to occupy Vienna, Linz, Salzburg and other Austrian industrial and technical centres in case of Austria's "Anschluss" with Germany.

The 1929 pacts were unilateral agreements of apparently political and economic character; but containing the phrase "Details will be found in the technical annexes". The pacts were deposited with the League of Nations; the technical annexes were not. These technical annexes were entirely military in character and were signed by the Chiefs of Staff of their respective countries. The Czechoslovak-Yugoslav annex was signed September 3, 1929. The Yugoslav-Rumanian annex was signed December 1, 1929. Various other agreements and modifications were signed from time to time. On May 10, 1932, in each of the capitals of the Little Entente, the Foreign Minister of each State signed a copy of a secret treaty of alliance that has not been deposited with the League of Nations. This treaty is entirely military in character and is said to embody the revised contents of the former technical annexes to the 1929 pacts. The 1932 treaty of alliance is renewed by the pact of February 15, 1933.

The

G-2 Report

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The following purports to be a short summary of what is known in Hungarian and Italian official circles concerning the contents of the various pacts and annexes:

Sanctions.

a) In case Hungary, Austria or Bulgaria should attack any one State of the Little Entente, the two other States must declare war immediately against the attacking State and start military operations according to the specified war plan.

b) In case any one State of the Little Entente is at war with a Power which is not Hungary, the two other States of the Little Entente must mobilize forces specified in the plans and hold them in position in readiness on the Hungarian frontiers.

Operations.

a) The Little Entente States agree to place their military forces under a central supreme command.

b) In case of war between Hungary and Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia places 9 infantry divisions and 1 cavalry division, Rumania 15 infantry divisions and 1 cavalry division at the supreme command's disposal.

In case of war between Hungary and Rumania, Yugoslavia places 9 infantry divisions and 1 cavalry division, Czechoslovakia 8 infantry divisions and 1 cavalry division at the supreme command's disposal.

In case of war between Hungary and Yugoslavia, Rumania is bound to place 12 infantry divisions and 1 cavalry division, Czechoslovakia 8 infantry divisions and 2 cavalry divisions at the supreme command's disposal.

c) In case of war between a State of the Little Entente and another State which is not Hungary, each of the two other Little Entente States (even in case of Hungary's neutrality) will hold in position in readiness on the Hungarian border 6 infantry divisions and 1 cavalry division. In the event of an attack against Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia by a Power which is not Hungary, the contracting parties are pledged to mobilize six infantry divisions and one cavalry brigade for the defense of their Hungarian borders.

G-2 Report

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d) In case of war between Italy and Yugoslavia, Rumania will mobilize and hold in position in readiness on the Hungarian frontier 9 infantry divisions and 1 cavalry division; France agrees to deliver supplies via Poland. Czechoslovakia will hold in position in readiness on the Hungarian frontier 6 infantry divisions and 1 cavalry division and place 300 airplanes, heavy artillery and technical troops at Yugoslav army's disposal.

e) Should Rumania be attacked by the Soviet Union, Rumania will place all her troops with the exception of 3 infantry divisions, on the threatened Russian frontier. The aforementioned 3 divisions are to cooperate with the Czechoslovak-Yugoslav troops in readiness on the Hungarian frontier.

f) The supreme command will be held by Rumania against Hungary, by Yugoslavia against Bulgaria, and by Czechoslovakia against Austria.

In case of war against Italy, France will hold the Supreme Command.

g) A pact concluded between France and Yugoslavia provides that the Yugoslav Government binds itself to authorize the Yugoslav General Staff to form sufficient new reserve divisions by the end of 1929.

h) The direction of employment to be selected in order to bring about cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia will depend upon contingencies. There are three possibilities in this respect:

1- from Budweis to Laibach, or
2- from Bratislava to Marburg, or
3- from Zalaegerszeg via Bratislava.

In any case Austria and Hungary would be separated.

- 0 -

Austria becomes the corridor of Central Europe.

The agreement between the three small allies of France goes far beyond a Triple Entente or a Triple Alliance. It culminates in a joint council of the three States and a central supreme command which will decide all matters of foreign economic and military policy and will conduct military operations. It bears all the essential characteristics of a confederacy of States.

Politically

G-2 Report

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Politically, this confederacy stands to prevent the "Anschluss" of Austria to Germany and the revision of the frontiers of 1919.

Economically, Yugoslavia and Rumania are face to face with the same agricultural distress, and Czechoslovakia has her own difficulties with her smaller agricultural interests. These countries have very little to offer each other in economic cooperation since Czechoslovakia's industrial products will find no purchasing power among her allies. For geo-political reasons the Little Entente can never form a genuine economic unit.

Too late France has realized that she has missed the psychological moment for a conciliation or cooperation with Germany while men were still sitting in the Wilhelmstrasse in Berlin who desired to come to an understanding and to cooperate.

This pact means that the Little Entente finds that the League of Nations Pact, the Pact of Locarno, and the Kellogg Pact do not suffice. They have decided that only by an armed confederacy, formed with the backing of France, can the status quo in Central Europe be maintained for another fifteen years.

J. A. Baer,
Colonel, Cavalry (DOL),
Military Attaché.

LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

No. 719. Tirana, April 11, 1933.

Confidential.

SUBJECT: Proposed Plan for Pact of Friendship and Non-aggression between the Little Entente and Albania.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 10 1933
DIVISION OF WESTERN EUROPEAN AFFAIRS
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 1 1933
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 2 1933
DIVISION OF NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS
cwa

MAY 24 1933

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to report a conversation with M. Djonovitch, the Yugoslav Minister, in which he informed me that he was going to Belgrade for the Easter holidays and that, before leaving Tirana, he inquired whether King Zog desired to see him or to convey through him a message for King Alexander or the Belgrade Government. Djonovitch was informed that, owing to a slight indisposition, the King could not receive him just now, but would be glad to see him shortly after his return to Tirana.

"For

"For four months the King promised to tell me what he expected from our Government", said Djonovitch, "but thus far he only listened to what I had to say to him."

Djonovitch expressed himself as being greatly pleased with King Zog's "daring" policy which affected the Italian schools in Albania. He believed this was symptomatic of an entirely new political orientation in Albania.

Then Djonovitch spoke confidentially about a plan proposed by the Rumanian Minister to the other representatives of the Little Entente in Tirana. He said that Buzdugan, the Rumanian Minister, had informed him and Dr. Vokac, the Czechoslovak Chargé d'Affaires, that Titulescu had sent for him and told him of complaints to the effect that he, Buzdugan, had failed to co-operate with the other representatives of the Little Entente at Tirana. He said that he had now received definite instructions to work jointly with the Yugoslav and Czechoslovak representatives and to elaborate together with them a plan for a pact of friendship and non-agression between the Little Entente and Albania. Djonovitch said he told the Rumanian Minister he would have to communicate with his Government before submitting any such project to the Albanian Government, and he asked the Rumanian Minister not to discuss this matter before receiving definite instructions from their respective Governments. Djonovitch said he intended to take this question up with Mr. Yeftitch during his stay in Belgrade. He said Dr. Vokac also promised to communicate with his

Government

Government before joining the others in any proposal to be submitted to the Albanian Government.

Djonovitch added he was not quite sure that Buzdugan had really received instructions from Titulescu regarding the proposed plan, and described Buzdugan as irresponsible and "too friendly with the Italian Minister and his wife".

Djonovitch concluded by saying he was convinced that serious trouble had been averted by the precautionary measures taken on both sides of the Albano-Yugoslav frontiers as a result of the alarming reports about Italy's efforts to engineer a frontier incident which might have inflamed the Balkans and drawn Europe into a new war.

760 H.65

Respectfully yours,

Herman Bernstein.

Herman Bernstein.

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Bucharest and E.I.C.

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HB/SJS
710

LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Budapest, April 8, 1933.

No. 427.

Subject: Strengthening the Little Entente.

Special asst to the Sec
May 5 1933
Mr. Bullitt

770.00

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 2 1933
DIVISION OF
WESTERN EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

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The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 3 1933
DIVISION OF
NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith a report on the recent tightening of the bonds between the Little Entente as viewed from the point of view of Hungarian military officials. This document was prepared by the Military Attaché of this Legation,

Colonel

Colonel Joseph A. Baer, and, in my opinion, gives a concise and accurate summary of the subject.

Respectfully yours,

Nicholas Roosevelt

Nicholas Roosevelt

Enclosure:

Copy of Military
Attaché's Report.

Legation File No. 710.

In quintuplicate.

NR/eg

G-2 Report

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HUNGARY (Combat)

Subject: The Little Entente Pact of February 15, 1933.

On February 15, 1933, the following official communiqué was published with regard to the Geneva Conference of the Little Entente:

> The three Ministers of Foreign Affairs for the States of the Little Entente are of the opinion that the necessity of maintaining peace and organizing economic cooperation in Central Europe, impose new obligations especially on the Little Entente, particularly in the sense that the relations of friendship and alliance existing between the three States must obtain an organic and firm basis. To this end they have taken the necessary measures, to change the Little Entente into a uniform international organization, which will possibly also be open to other States. These measures refer to political and economic questions.
>
> The Ministers of Foreign Affairs decided, in order to manifest the transformation of the Little Entente into an international organization, that in future any political treaty of one of the countries of the Little Entente, any measure to change the present policy, as well as any economic agreement with important political consequences, requires the unanimous consent of the Council of the Little Entente. This council is composed of the Foreign Ministers of the three States. It was decided at the same time that the existing political agreements with third States are to be unified progressively.
>
> It was further decided to renew the treaties of alliance between Rumania and Czechoslovakia, between Rumania and

Yugoslavia

From: M/A, Vienna, Austria Report #V-3321 March 30, 1933

Yugoslavia and between Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia for an indefinite period of time. The three Ministers of Foreign Affairs further passed important economic resolutions which refer to Danube navigation, railways, airplanes, etc., as well as to the economic development of the three countries in general and the preferential treatment question in particular. Also the three note-banks are proposing a plan for close cooperation.

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G-2 Report

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b) In case of war between Hungary and Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia places 9 infantry divisions and 1 cavalry division, Rumania 15 infantry divisions and 1 cavalry division at the supreme command's disposal.

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d)

G-2 Report

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d) In case of war between Italy and Yugoslavia, Rumania will mobilize and hold in position in readiness on the Hungarian frontier 9 infantry divisions and 1 cavalry division; France agrees to deliver supplies via Poland. Czechoslovakia will hold in position in readiness on the Hungarian frontier 6 infantry divisions and 1 cavalry division and place 300 airplanes, heavy artillery and technical troops at Yugoslav army's disposal.

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h) The direction of employment to be selected in order to bring about cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia will depend upon contingencies. There are three possibilities in this respect:

1- from Budweis to Laibach, or
2- from Bratislava to Marburg, or
3- from Zalaegerszeg via Bratislava.

In any case Austria and Hungary would be separated.

- 0 -

Austria becomes the corridor of Central Europe.

The agreement between the three small allies of France goes far beyond a Triple Entente or a Triple Alliance. It culminates in a joint council of the three States and a central supreme command which will decide all matters of foreign economic and military policy and will conduct military operations. It bears all the essential characteristics of a confederacy of States.

Politically

G-2 Report

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Politically, this confederacy stands to prevent the "Anschluss" of Austria to Germany and the revision of the frontiers of 1919.

Economically, Yugoslavia and Rumania are face to face with the same agricultural distress, and Czechoslovakia has her own difficulties with her smaller agricultural interests. These countries have very little to offer each other in economic cooperation since Czechoslovakia's industrial products will find no purchasing power among her allies. For geo-political reasons the Little Entente can never form a genuine economic unit.

Too late France has realized that she has missed the psychological moment for a conciliation or cooperation with Germany while men were still sitting in the Wilhelmstrasse in Berlin who desired to come to an understanding and to cooperate.

This pact means that the Little Entente finds that the League of Nations Pact, the Pact of Locarno, and the Kellogg Pact do not suffice. They have decided that only by an armed confederacy, formed with the backing of France, can the Status quo in Central Europe be maintained for another fifteen years.

J. A. Baer,
Colonel, Cavalry (DOL),
Military Attaché.

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

SEE 770 Salonika,1933/3 FOR #636

FROM Bulgaria (Shoemaker) DATED Apr.12, 1933

TO NAME 1—1127 GPO

REGARDING: Probable effect of the new Statute of the Little Entente on the Balkan Conference movement.

770.00/253

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DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

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770.00/254

SEE 740.0011 Four-Power Pact/65 FOR #1050

FROM Rumania (Wilson) DATED Apr. 17, 1933

TO NAME 1—1127 GPO

REGARDING:

Relations between the Balkan States.

Reports in Rumanian Press concerning Mr. Titulescu's visits to London and Paris and his activities in trying to prevent the formation of a Four-Power Pact based on Mr. Mussolini's plan. Encloses translations of two articles from the INDEPENDANCE ROUMAINE.

rc

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

770.00 / 255

SEE 871a.014 Bessarabia/175 FOR memorandum

FROM Eastern European Div. (Kelley) DATED Mar.16, 1933

TO NAME

1-1127

REGARDING:

Little Entente Pact.

Conversation with the Rumanian Minister and other officers of the Rumanian Legation in which the Minister stated that under the - Rumania could prevent recognition of Russia by Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.

Wi

LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

No. 1618. Belgrade, May 3, 1933.

Subject: Reorganization of the Little Entente.

SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY
MAY 25 1933
MR. BULLITT

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MAY 22

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MAY 25 1933
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WESTERN EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 23 1933
DIVISION OF
NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to refer to the Legation's Despatch No. 1571, dated February 28, 1933, submitting the press text of the new Pact for the Reorganization of the Little Entente, and to transmit herewith for the Department's records the official text of this Pact as it appeared in the April 3rd edition of the OFFICIAL GAZETTE (No. 75-XXIV - 226).

JUN 7 - 1933
FILED

Respectfully yours,

John Dyneley Prince

John Dyneley Prince.

Enclosure:

Official Text of the Pact of Reorganization of the Little Entente. (Triplicate).

File No. 710 - Triplicate

HSB.

LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

No. 1645. Belgrade, May 30, 1933.

Subject: Program for the Conference of the Little Entente in Prague.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 27 1933
DIVISION OF
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JUL 3 1933

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform the Department that the local press of May 29, 1933, gives the following agend for the coming Conference of the Council of the Little Entente at Prague:

I. Exchange of instruments of Ratification of the Pact of the Reorganization of the Little Entente signed at Geneva on February 16, 1933.

II. Survey of the general political situation:
   a) The Four-Power Pact.
   b) Problem of revision of clauses of the peace treaties.
   c) World economic conference in London.
   d) Exchange of views on relations of the States of the Little Entente with Italy, Germany, Soviet Russia, Poland, Hungary and Austria.
   e) Principles of general policy of the States of the Little Entente.

III. Application of Pact of the Little Entente of February 16, 1933:
   a) Organization of the permanent Secretariat of the Little Entente.

b) Coöperation

b) Cooperation of diplomatic representatives of the States of the Little Entente accredited to third States.

IV. Economic Statute of the States of the Little Entente for mutual collaboration. Pact of the Little Entente applied economically:

a) Organization of the Economic Council of the Little Entente and its functioning. Establishment of national sections, meetings, debates and work of the Economic Council.

b) Subjects for discussion by and future activities of the Economic Council. Progressive evolution of the States of the Little Entente towards a more intimate economic community. Decisions that the Economic Council should take in this respect.

Respectfully yours,

John Dyneley Prince

John Dyneley Prince.

File No. 710 - Quintuplicate.

HBjr:HSB

Copies for E.I.C., Paris.

LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

No. 1649. Belgrade, June 2, 1933.

Subject: The Four-Power Pact.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 27 1933
DIVISION OF
WESTERN EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 6 1933
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

JUL 10 1933

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JUL 13 1933

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The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:

With reference to previous despatches concerning the reaction of Yugoslavia with regard to the proposed Four-Power Pact, I have the honor to enclose for the Department's information the communiqué of the Little Entente dated May 30, 1933 in Prague, as it appeared in the local press.

The Press comments of May 31st and June 1st are interesting. The VREME of May 31st states editorially that the first regular conference of the Little Entente has been awaited with considerable interest by all of Europe, as the signature of the Pact depends largely upon the attitude of the Little Entente. Now the Little Entente has pronounced the decisive word and has definitely asserted itself as a great power in international

politics

politics. The communiqué published after the first meeting in Prague is clear as regards all the aspects of the Four-Power Pact and the Little Entente will approve the Pact, if the latter gives sufficient guaranties that it is in harmony with the principles of the League of Nations and the provisions of the peace treaties.

The communiqué of the Little Entente has decided the fate of the Four-Power Pact, as France did not wish to engage herself without having heard from her friends and allies whom she would not abandon. In this fashion the conference at Prague is an important historical event which will have a favorable repercussion on the future. After the intervention of the Little Entente, the Four-Power Pact represents neither a sensation, nor a menace to peace and the rights of other states.

The POLITIKA on June 1st, under the headline "On the Eve of Important Decisions of the Little Entente", states that the problem of disarmament has entered into a decisive phase at the Disarmament Conference. Responsible factors know that peace in the world depends upon the result of this conference. On June 12, 1933, the World Economic Conference will take place in London, upon which depend the economic and financial restoration of Europe, and on June 4th the conference of agrarian countries of Europe meets in Bucharest. On the other hand, since February certain conversations of a diplomatic character have resulted in the text of the Four-Power-Pact which is of great interest to the states of the Little Entente, particularly in view of the question of revision of the treaties of peace.

The POLITIKA adds, that the first regular meeting of the Permanent Council of the Little Entente has assumed, under the present circumstances, quite a special

importance

importance for three reasons: (1) The Little Entente intends to formulate its common point of view on questions pertaining to disarmament and to revision of the peace treaties, as well as its attitude at the World Economic Conference in London; (2) The Little Entente desires to organize its activities along all important economic and political lines, as well as relations of countries of the Little Entente between themselves and towards other nations; (3) The Little Entente must prepare the basis of collaboration for the organization of peace in Europe with respect to the recently proposed Four-Power Pact.

The article then returns to the part played by the Little Entente since its formation, the part that it played in the preparation of a collaboration, both economic and political, between nations, and in the realization of the aims of the League of Nations. However, while defending the principles which form its basis, as well as the basis of the League of Nations, the Little Entente has unfortunately become the object of intrigues and destructive efforts of all the countries which do not dare to declare themselves openly against the League of Nations, but which under all circumstances endeavor to impede its action and to accuse the Little Entente of threatening the peace of Europe.

Many efforts were proved necessary on the part of the Little Entente to show to the public opinion of the world that its activities are really peaceful and in entire harmony with the League of Nations. Eventually the Little Entente group was able to overcome all the difficulties which had been encountered since its formation due chiefly to the conviction that it had of being on the right path and also to a spirit of continuity as shown in its activities. The new Pact signed in Geneva will give a solid

basis

basis for the future conduct of the Little Entente.

The Little Entente will continue its activities in the future with the same perseverance and the same resolution with two aims: (1) to preserve the integrity of its frontiers, and (2) to collaborate with other nations in the organization of peace in Europe.

The present conference in Prague may be considered as one of the most important and decisive meetings in the history of new Europe, and it will have a great influence on the evolution of international life.

As the Department will see, press comment is officially favorable to the action of the Little Entente, but observers are becoming aware of subterranean mutterings of doubts as to the wisdom of the step taken, and fear that France and her allies having suffered a diplomatic defeat in the negotiations concerning the Four-Power Pact, may now have opened the way to a discussion of the most dangerous subject in Central Europe to-day, that of revision.

Respectfully yours,

John Dyneley Prince

John Dyneley Prince.

Enclosure:

Communiqué of Little Entente.

File No. 710/550 - Quintuplicate.

HBjr:HSB

Copies for E.I.C., Paris.

Enclosure to Despatch No. 1649 of June 2, 1933, from the Legation in Belgrade.

Communiqué about the First Conference of the Permanent Council of the Little Entente in Prague.

In the communiqué of March 25, 1933, the three foreign ministers of the states of the Little Entente laid down the guiding principles of their policy with respect to the Four-Power Pact. They then declared:

(a) All collaboration between States having the object of regulating questions which interest only these States, is profitable and to be recommended;

(b) States of the Little Entente cannot admit that good relations between certain States should be exploited with a view to exerting pressure on third parties, either by concrete decisions or by pressure exerted on States other than those which signed the agreement;

(c) As one can dispose neither directly nor indirectly of alien property, the three foreign ministers have formulated on March 25, 1933, the most express reserves as regards the possible signing of such an agreement in connection with all such matters as would constitute an encroachment upon their rights and policies.

In view of the new texts which the French Government, faithful to the united policies of France and the Little Entente, has submitted, and also in view of the detailed information which the Government of the French Republic communicated during the course of the negotiations, the Permanent Council of the Little Entente takes note of the following facts:

(a) The first version of the Pact, the spirit of which was opposed to the principles of international right and to the right which derives for all states from the Pact of the League of Nations, is definitely abandoned.

The next text communicated to the three ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Little Entente corresponds to the Memorandum of the French Government dated April 10, 1933, which accepts as a principle that the Four-Power Pact may be applied solely to questions which are exclusively in connection with the proper interests of the signatories of the agreement.

Thus both principle objections made in the declaration of the Little Entente of March 25, 1933, were settled satisfactorily.

(b) The three Foreign Ministers of the Little Entente take note of the assurances which were made by the representatives of the Great Powers, signatories of the proposed Pact, relative to the limit of the action which they intend to pursue and relative to the inviolability of the competence of the League of Nations, of which the signatories of the proposed Pact declare themselves not to have the least intention of infringing, or of violating the principle of unanimity stipulated under Article 19 of the Pact of the League of Nations.

(c) States

(c) The States of the Little Entente have received formal guaranties from the French Government covering previous engagements against any attempt at revision. These guaranties are of such a nature that danger deriving from the signing of the agreement neither threatens their interests, nor endangers the policy which will be carried out by France and the Little Entente in common. Thanks to these guaranties, the Pact of the Four cannot become an agreement which could directly or indirectly permit the revision of frontiers of their respective countries.

Under these circumstances, the States of the Little Entente having sufficient guaranties that the Four-Power pact will not harm their interests, hope that the decisions of the Four Powers regarding questions which interest exclusively the Little Entente will permit the formation of closer relations and will strengthen the spirit of collaboration, permitting thus the return of peace in Europe and particularly in Central Europe.

II.

The three ministers having again examined the revision of the territorial clauses of the peace treaties, solemnly and finally formulate the standpoint of the three states on this subject, in order to avoid any misinterpretation both now and in the future. They first of all acknowledge the similarity of their point of view in this respect, as they have already acknowledged it at the time of the signing of the Pact of the Organization of the Little Entente on February 16, 1933.

III.

They note that the question of revision of frontiers of their countries shall not be discussed. Furthermore, they cannot accept in the principle that pressure can be exerted upon any country whatever for purposes of revision, as the fate of a territory depends exclusively upon responsible and constitutional factors of such country and upon its Parliament, being based upon the Constitution of the interested state.

IV.

They observe that the discussion of the question of revision can only bring trouble into relations between states, and might revive forlorn hopes, thus constituting an obstacle for the normalization of relations between states.

V.

Having examined the situation and the conditions of the Disarmament Conference, the three members of the Permanent Council of the Little Entente are convinced, that the negotiations in Geneva will come to positive results.

In this respect the three states of the Little Entente adopt the British plan as a basis for discussions for the future convention, noting with satisfaction the part

taken

taken by President Roosevelt in his efforts for security, a principle that must be developed in the sense of the latter decisions arrived at by the Committee for security, especially as regards the definition of an aggressor.

Adopting in principle the equalization of contingents of continental armies, and that of reduction of war material, they accept the principle of equality which must be gradually realized within the lines of security for all nations. Furthermore, they have decided to insist as much as possible upon precise guaranties of the effective functioning of a control and upon the competence of a permanent commission for disarmament.

They believe that work of the first conference of disarmament must be terminated before the close of the year.

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

SEE 860h.00/636 FOR #1646

FROM Yugoslavia (Prince) DATED May 30, 1933
NAME

TO

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REGARDING:

Anti-revisionist meeting held in Belgrade in which speeches were made concerning the part played by the Little Entente during the World War.

740.00/259

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LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Prague, June 6, 1933.

No. 999

Subject: First Annual Meeting of the Permanent Council of the Little Entente Held in Prague.

JUN 16 33

DIVISION OF EASTERN EUROPEAN AFFAIRS
JUN 23 1933
COPY TO ME
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 1 1933
DIVISION OF WESTERN EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
A-O/O
JUN 30 1933
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ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE

JUL 1 - 1933

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 29 1933
DIVISION OF NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

Office of Economic Adviser
JUN 26 1933
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington

Sir:

I have the honor to inform the Department that the first annual meeting of the Permanent Council of the Little Entente convened at Prague on Monday, May 29, and lasted four days. Each State was represented by its Foreign Minister, namely, M. Beneš for Czechoslovakia, M. Titulescu for Rumania and M. Jevtić for Yugoslavia.

Concurrent with the meeting, a Little Entente Press Conference was held under the auspices of the official Czechoslovak Press Bureau, at which measures for the protection and furtherance of the interests of/

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of the Little Entente States in the press were discussed.

During their stay in Prague, the Rumanian and Yugoslav Foreign Ministers were the recipients of various social courtesies on the part of the Czechoslovak Government and the Municipality of Prague, which included a luncheon by the President of the Republic and a dinner and reception by M. Beneš.

A number of conferences were held between the three Foreign Ministers, at which the following matters were discussed:

740.00 11 Four Power Pact

Following the exchange of the instruments of ratification of the Little Entente Statute, which was signed at Geneva on February 16th of this year, the three Foreign Ministers proceeded to discuss the Four-Power Pact. According to the official statement issued, the members of the Council took the view that, while the first draft of the Proposed Pact could not be accepted for reasons repeatedly stated, the Little Entente accepted the text as communicated by the French Government with the following observations:

> (1) The new text of the Pact is in conformity with the Memorandum of the French Government of April 10th last, which establishes the principle that the Pact can apply only to questions which concern exclusively its signatories.
>
> (2) The Foreign Ministers of the Little Entente acknowledge the assurances of the prospective signatories of the Pact that the competency of the League of Nations will not in any way be infringed and that unanimity will be obligatory in the application of Article 19 of the League Covenant.
>
> (3) The Little Entente has received from the French Government formal guarantees, based on previous mutual obligations, against any attempt whatsoever at a revision of the Peace Treaties. These guarantees are considered to be such that no danger can arise from the Pact to the common policy to be pursued by the Little Entente and France. In these circumstances the States of the Little Entente are not apprehensive of their

interests being infringed, and they hope that the decisions of the Four Great Powers on their own individual questions will tend to a rapprochement between them, thus restoring calm on the continent, and particularly in Central Europe.

After considering the disarmament problem, the three Foreign Ministers took the view that the Geneva Disarmament Conference can "still lead to positive results."

The Little Entente accepts the British Government's disarmament plan as a basis for negotiation, and is appreciative of President Roosevelt's contribution to the "question of security" which, in its opinion, however, requires further development insofar as the definition of an "aggressor" is concerned. The Little Entente furthermore is of the opinion that the work of the Disarmament Conference should be concluded before the end of the year.

With regard to the policy to be pursued by the Little Entente States at the forthcoming World Economic Conference, the Council agreed that their respective delegations should strive to obtain the following:

(1) Complete cancellation of all War Debts, without which the decisions of the Lausanne Conference will be unrealizable and the financial recovery of Europe impossible.

(2) Stabilization of certain currencies, without which the reestablishment of international commerce and the lifting of prices in world markets will be impossible.

(3) The gradual abolition of obstacles to international trade, especially measures governing divisen and import restrictions. The Little Entente States are mainly interested in this problem as exporters of agricultural and industrial products.

(4) The adoption by the London Economic Conference of the standpoint of the agrarian states of Central and Eastern Europe, relative to preferential treatment for their farm products, the restoration of farm credits and public and private debts. The Little Entente States are particularly interested in the international adjustment of grain prices.

The question of the relations between the Little Entente States and Italy, Germany, Soviet Russia, Poland, Hungary, Belgium and Austria was also discussed by the three Foreign Ministers. As far as Poland is

concerned/

concerned, it was agreed that the Little Entente desires to continue "the policy of friendship based on common interests." The stand taken by Soviet Russia toward certain phases of the disarmament problem at Geneva is appreciated by the States of the Little Entente, which "look forward with confidence to the future development of their relations with Russia." Finally, the Council declared that the policy of the Little Entente, which forms a higher degree of international unity since the signing of the Pact last February, is one of peace based on the principles of the League of Nations.

The question of the coordination of the economic interests of the Little Entente States was also discussed and a decision reached relative to the establishment of a Little Entente Economic Board, and its duties.

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(1) The Economic Board will be a joint body of the three States concerned, and will consist of Czechoslovak, Rumanian and Yugoslav sections.

(2) Each section will include five members (delegates). Experts and technical advisers also will be attached to each section.

(3) Members of sections will be appointed to handle the following: (a) general trade policy; (b) agricultural questions; (c) industrial questions; (d) finance and credit questions and questions of special interest to the Central Banks of issue; (e) inter-State communication questions.

(4) Each of the three national sections will draft its own proposals, and will meet regularly at least four times a year, alternately in the capitals of the different Little Entente countries, in order to coordinate their respective proposals, which will be submitted to the Permanent Council for final approval.

The Economic Board of the Little Entente will, in the first place, make a study of those questions which are intimately connected with the tariff systems of the member States. It will endeavor to work

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out a preferential tariff system for the three countries, in order to coordinate and intensify their mutual commercial intercourse. With this end in view, the contingent system will be carefully studied.

In order to increase exports the Economic Board will compile statistics showing the exports and imports of the States of the Little Entente with one another. It will also work out a system for mutual cooperation in industrial production.

The Economic Board is also to give careful attention to all questions concerning traffic between the Little Entente States, with a view to readjusting railway transportation rates, simplifying passenger and freight service by rail, improving waterways and air services, and simplifying postal, telephone and telegraph communications. The Board will also prepare proposals for a postal, telegraph and radio union between the three States.

Other matters which the Economic Board is enjoined to study carefully and report on include:

(1) The possibility of simplifying trade regulations, including the regulations governing the issuance of drafts and checks, customs procedure, tariff nomenclature and certain sections of the customs tariff of the three countries.

(2) The possibility of entering into mutual agreements to: (a) prevent double taxation; (b) abolish passport visas; and (c) increase touristic traffic.

(3) Closer cooperation between the National Banks of Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Yugoslavia, with a view to coordinating their credit policy.

Press comment relative to the first annual meeting of the Permanent Council of the Little Entente has been extensive, and invariably enthusiastically favorable.

The semi-official PRAGER PRESSE, in a leading article, stresses

the/

the peaceful mission of the Little Entente, while the Czechoslovak National Socialist CESKÉ SLOVO attaches much importance to the stand taken by the Little Entente Ministers to the Four-Power Pact, adding that "Czechoslovakia cannot feel much enthusiasm over the Pact even if revision has been dropped from the text."

According to the Czechoslovak National Democrat NÁRODNÍ LISTY, the Little Entente represents "such a military and political power that its elimination by any diplomatic combination would be impossible;" and the conservative LIDOVÉ NOVINY is of the opinion that the protest of the Little Entente and Poland against the Four-Power Pact has "buried the chances of an European directory which might have attempted a forced and one sided revision of frontiers". Continuing, this newspaper states that the Little Entente countries were not satisfied with the mere assurance of France that everything in the Pact that might represent a danger to their interests had been eliminated; but had demanded and received the assurance from the French Government that it would not violate any agreements made with them.

The next annual meeting of the Permanent Council of the Little Entente States is scheduled to be held at Bucharest in May, 1934.

Respectfully yours,

J. Webb Benton

J. Webb Benton
Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.

Copy to E.I.C. Paris.
JWB/MC
800

LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Prague, June 1, 1933

Office of Economic Adviser
JUN 24 1933
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 19 1933
DIVISION OF
WESTERN EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

No. 1000.

Subject: Transmitting Copy of PRAGER PRESSE containing Information relative to the Little Entente States:

FOR DISTRIBUTION - CHECK
In the Field
In U. S. A.
JUN 17 1933
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS
PUBLICATIONS SECTION

JUN 16 33

770.00

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 23 1933
DIVISION OF
NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:

Note
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860H.00
87.00

Adverting to my despatch No. 999 of today's date, dealing with the Little Entente Conference recently held in Prague, I have the honor to transmit herewith, as of possible interest to the Department, the copy of the semi-official PRAGER PRESSE of May 31st last, containing a large number of articles on the political, cultural and economic situation in the Little Entente States, as well as the mutual relations of these States.

260

Respectfully yours,

J. Webb Benton

J. Webb Benton,
Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.

JWB/CCP
800

Enclosure:
Copy of PRAGER PRESSE
of May 31, 1933

ENCLOSURE FILED IN
OVERFLOW FILES.
DATE FILED 8-28-33
JWP 857

FILED
AUG 23 1933

770.00/261

Return to Wallace Murray

October 12, 1933.

Miss H
Thanks

BRIEF CHRONOLOGY OF THE BALKAN CONFERENCES

1930, October 5-12	The First Balkan Conference held at Athens. 770-A-Athens 1930
1930, October 25	Departure of Veniselos from Athens for Ankara.
1930, October 30	Signature of Treaty of Amity, Neutrality, Conciliation and Arbitration between Greece and Turkey.
	Signature of Protocol concerning Naval Parity between Greece and Turkey.
	Signature of Treaty of Establishment, Commerce and Navigation between Greece and Turkey.
1931, October 19-26	The Second Balkan Conference held at Istanbul. 770 Istanbul 1931
1932, October 22-27	The Third Balkan Conference held at Bucharest. 770 Bucharest 1932
	Signature of the Balkan Pact. 770.00/265
1933, May 9	Signature of Commercial Agreement between Greece and Turkey, effective June 1, 1933 for six months. 667.6831/18
1933, September 14	Signature of the Treaty of Non-aggression between Greece and Turkey at Ankara. 767.6812 Non Agression/3

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OFFICE OF NEAR EASTERN AND AFRICAN AFFAIRS
DIRECTOR
MAR 21 1949
MR. SATTERTHWAITE
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

October 12, 1933.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE BALKAN CONFERENCES
WITH SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON THE PART PLAYED BY TURKEY

The First Balkan Conference

held at Athens October 5-12, 1930.

The International Peace Bureau held a conference at Athens in October, 1929. A sub-commission, composed of representatives of Balkan countries, set itself up and laid before the Congress a resolution requesting the International Peace Bureau to take the initiative in convoking a conference of the Balkan countries. As a result of this, the International Peace Bureau addressed a message to the various Balkan States, including Turkey, suggesting that representatives from these States meet at Athens on October 5, 1930, with a view to seeking ways and means to bring about a Balkan understanding.

The order of the day of the unofficial Balkan Conference, of which Mr. Papanastasiou was President, was fixed by the International Peace Bureau, and it included chiefly:

(1) General principles justifying the organization of a Balkan Union.

(2) By-laws of Inter-Balkanic Conferences.

(3) Measures susceptible of contributing to the economic development of the Balkan States.

(4) Measures for political and intellectual cooperation between the Balkan States.

The six countries represented at the First Balkan Conference held at Athens, October 5-12, 1930, were Albania, Bulgaria, Greece, Rumania, Turkey, and Yugoslavia.

Among other things, a resolution was passed urging that the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the six countries assemble regularly each year, in one of the cities of these States, for the purpose of exchanging their views upon Balkan affairs and the means of assuring solidarity between their countries. A special committee was to be formed charged with the study of the draft of the Balkan Pact and examination of the difficulties hindering political rapprochement and to submit its report at the next Conference. The Statutes of the Conference, creating a permanent organization, were adopted without dissent.

The Second Balkan Conference

held at Istanbul October 19-26, 1931.

The Council of the Balkan Conference met in Salonika on January 31, 1931, to map out the program for the Second Conference to be held at Istanbul. Mr. Papanastasiou presided at Salonika and on the conclusion of the meeting turned over the chairmanship to Hassan Bey, President of the Turkish delegation, in accordance with the rule which requires that the President of the Council

shall be he who is also the delegate from the country where the Conference is to be held.

The Second Balkan Conference was held at Istanbul, October 19-26, 1931. The Turks sponsored the resolution voted by the Conference, which asks the Turkish Government to take the initiative in inviting the Foreign Ministers of all the Balkan States to assemble each year at the time the Conference holds its sessions. From the outset Turkey took a prominent if not predominating part in the Conference. To explain this fact it is not enough to say that it was held in Turkish territory. The Greco-Turkish entente, and the fact that Greeks and Turks have solved the most difficult of all inter-Balkan problems - that of the minorities - gave the delegates of these two States a marked moral superiority in the Conference. Incidentally the strength of the rapprochement between the nations was practically demonstrated during the Conference by virtue of their concerted action. Moreover, Tevfik Rüştü Bey was anxious that Turkey shine on the international stage and in the Balkan Conference found a ready-made opportunity to act as mediator and pacifier.

The Third Balkan Conference

held at Bucharest October 22-27, 1932.

The Executive Council of the Second Balkan Con-

ference was held in Istanbul from January 28 to February 1, 1932, to prepare for the Third Balkan Conference to meet in Bucharest. A good deal of emphasis was laid not only by the press but also by the delegates on the splendid Turco-Greek rapprochement and in general it was felt that Turkey was looked up to by all the Balkan countries and considered in the light of arbitrator in the various inter-Balkan complications. The Council adopted unanimously the Greek proposal for a Balkan Pact. At the final session the presidency was handed over to the Rumanian delegate, Mr. Manescu.

The Third Balkan Conference was held at Bucharest from October 22 to October 27, 1932. The Balkan Pact was signed by all the delegations except the Bulgarians and one Yugoslav delegate.

The Fourth Balkan Conference

The Council of the Balkan Conference met in Bucharest on March 17 and 18, 1933, and drew up the agenda for the Fourth Balkan Conference to be held at Salonika.

October 12, 1933.

PACT OF NON-AGGRESSION BETWEEN GREECE AND TURKEY

Signed at Ankara, September 14, 1933.

The Pact of Non-aggression between Greece and Turkey, signed at Ankara, September 14, 1933, contains the following provisions:

(1) Greece and Turkey mutually guarantee the inviolability of their common frontiers.

(2) The two countries agree in all international questions interesting them that they will first consult each other in order to obtain a common line of action in conformity with their policy of friendship and to protect their common interests.

(3) In all international meetings in which representation is limited, Greece and Turkey agree in principle that the delegate of one shall defend the common and individual interests of both and that they will undertake to use their combined efforts to obtain such representation either in turn or exclusively by the one whose interests are more directly at stake.

LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Prague, June 12, 1933

No. 1006

Subject: The Meeting of the Little Entente Foreign Ministers in Prague - June 1933.

JUN 24 33

DIVISION OF EASTERN EUROPEAN AFFAIRS
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JUN 26 1933
DIVISION OF WESTERN EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

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A-C/O
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ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE

Office of Economic Adviser
JUL 24 1933
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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To the Field
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JUL 25 1933

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington

Sir:

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As of interest to the Department, I have the honor to report as follows concerning the Czechoslovak reaction to certain of the problems discussed at the recent meeting in Prague of the Permanent Council of the Little Entente, which was the subject of my despatch No. 999, of June 3rd last:

In official circles particular importance is attached to the establishment of a Little Entente Economic Board. Much is expected of this Board; and it is confidently hoped that it will be able to coordinate the many and varied interests of the member States, and

JUL 28 1933

perhaps/

perhaps even bring about a tariff union between Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Yugoslavia. M. Beneš made this clear in a recent interview with a special correspondent of the Paris "Petit Journal." On the other hand, fear is expressed that the decisions reached at the World Economic Conference may make it impossible for the Little Entente to attain fully this goal.

From an official high in the Government, who has been in close touch with the proceedings of the Little Entente meeting in Prague, I learn that there is little likelihood of Czechoslovakia's policy toward Soviet Russia changing in the near future. While a large number of politicians of all parties are in favor of recognizing that country, the fact that M. Kramář, the leader of the powerful Czech National Democrat party, is irrevocably opposed, is sufficient, in my informant's opinion, to prevent any action to that end being taken at present.

In order to further her own ends, Poland would probably like to see Czechoslovakia and Rumania - particularly the latter - come to terms with Soviet Russia; and it is considered not unlikely that M. Beneš and Colonel Beck will meet in the near future to discuss this problem. Any advances that may be made by Poland in this direction will probably not have any great degree of success, for the reasons stated above, unless in the meantime a change in the internal political situation of this country takes place, or pressure from France, which is known to favor Czechoslovakia's recognition of Soviet Russia, is exerted to force the Government's hand. Any change in the international situation with regard to Russia, such as recognition of that country on the part of the United States, would naturally have a repercussion in Prague.

The/

The official statement of the Little Entente Foreign Ministers, at their Prague meeting, "to look forward with confidence to the future development of their relations with Russia," is therefore at the present moment only a pious wish and in reality means nothing as far as Czechoslovakia is concerned.

During the past fortnight rumors have been current in Prague that Poland had offered a Seven-Power Pact, to include Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Latvia, Esthonia and Finland, in the place of the present Little Entente organization. These rumors have been officially denied by the Czechoslovak Foreign Office; but in any case it is obvious that such an alliance would never meet with the approval of Czechoslovakia, which would steadfastly refuse to give up the democratic and equality principles of the Little Entente Pact for an alliance in which Poland is obviously seeking and would have hegemony.

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It is felt in official Czechoslovak circles that there are many deterrent factors to a closer cooperation between Poland and the Little Entente countries than is now the case. In the first place, Poland considers herself a Great Power and, if she was allied to the Little Entente, she would undoubtedly want to guide and even control its policies. This the States of the Little Entente would never allow. Secondly, the foreign policies of Poland and the Little Entente differ widely. They have, it is true, common interests in matters involving the revision of frontiers; but both tend to approach this problem from different angles. Lastly, Czechoslovakia is a democracy, whereas Poland is a highly developed militaristic and materialistic power. For this reason, a strong bond between these States, based

on/

on a community of interests and common ideals, is unthinkable.

For the reasons stated above, the official communiqué of the Little Entente Foreign Ministers, to the effect that the Little Entente desires to continue toward Poland "the policy of friendship based on common interests" means nothing more or less than what it says, at least as far as Czechoslovakia is concerned.

From what I hear, Czechoslovakia and the other States of the Little Entente are now more desirous than they have been in the past to effect a rapprochement with Hungary, albeit on their own terms; and I understand that the Little Entente Foreign Ministers discussed the question at length in an endeavor to find a way by which this could be attained. Official circles in Prague are of the opinion, however, that it will be difficult to accomplish anything toward this end, in view of the highly intransigent attitude of the Hungarian Government.

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For the moment Czechoslovakia seems to be looking toward Austria, and I gain the impression that official circles feel that, unless the National Socialists gain control in that country, the moment is approaching when a determined effort should be made to get in closer touch with her, in order, perhaps, to build up an economic confederation of the Danubian States, with Austria as the first link. Recent events in this part of the world, particularly the unfortunate state of Austro-German relations, would, it is argued, seem to augur well for the success of such a policy.

760 F.63

Respectfully yours,

JWB/MC
800

J. Webb Benton
Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.

LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

66888

No. 1652. Belgrade, June 8, 1933.

Subject: The meeting of the Little Entente In Prague.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 17 1933
FILE
DIVISION OF WESTERN EUROPEAN AFFAIRS
FOR DISTRIBUTION - CHECK Yes No
To the Field
In U. S. A
Copy to Commerce (Dept. not for publication)
" " Agriculture
" " M I D
Office of Economic Adviser
JUL 14 1933
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 30 1933
DIVISION OF NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS
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JUL 21 1933

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The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:

JUL 17 1933

With reference to my despatch No. 1649, of June 2, 1933, with which was enclosed the communiqué issued after the first meeting of the Ministers of the Little Entente in Prague on May 30, 1933, I now have the honor to enclose copies of the communiqués as reported in the local press which were issued after the second and third meetings on May 31st and June 1st, 1933, respectively.

Press comment in regard to the last two communiqués has been meager, perhaps due to the fact that they deal more largely with economic matters, which at the moment do not so greatly interest a newspaper public which is more eagerly following the international political situation.

The NOVOSTI, a daily newspaper of Zagreb, of June 3rd,

discusses

discusses the Conference of the Little Entente in Prague and states that the decisions arrived at demonstrate clearly that the Little Entente is a guaranty of continued peace which is its evident aim. It adds that this group of nations (the Little Entente) conducts its affairs through the medium of the League of Nations since it desires above all a sure and solid organization for world peace, and it has even renounced its opposition to the Four-Power Pact in a sincere desire to make a contribution to the consolidation of a lasting peace. With regard to the economic phase of the conference, the NOVOSTI feels that the conversations show clearly the desire of the Little Entente to assist in an economic stabilization of the world through a common solving of those problems which face all of the countries composing this group. The paper adds that constructive progress has been evident as regards the question of war debts and concludes its views with the statement that by thus reinforcing its political and economic organization, the Little Entente has once more proved that it is not merely a temporary expedient, but that it is a permanent organization of states having as a common objective, the defense of world peace, which is the only hope of the world.

The POLITIKA (Belgrade daily newspaper) of June 3rd published without comment the following interview given by Mr. Bogolyub Yefitich, Yugoslav Minister for Foreign Affairs, to a press representative in Budapest on June 2, 1933:

> "If I say that the negotiations in Prague have filled me with satisfaction not only from the point of view of the Little Entente, but also from that of the whole of Central Europe, it is not merely a phrase of a politician who returns from a conference. In the general political turmoil which has prevailed in this part

of Europe,

of Europe, for years and which holds Europe in a state of constant uncertainty, the Conference of the Little Entente in Prague was a center of crystallization. We shall see in the future the importance of this center in its full value. The conference in Prague was not negative. The Little Entente must have its definite attitude on all questions which, if pending on the order of the day, may be harmful to international peace. Therefore, we had clearly to define our standing as regards other countries which are pressing for revision. The conference in Prague has first of all established the fact that the question of revision does not exist for the three countries of the Little Entente, at least in so far as these questions are not under discussion in the League of Nations.

"After such a declaration the possibility for collaboration in Central Europe becomes more apparent.

"I am firmly convinced that the moment is very favorable just now to begin a cooperation between Hungary and the Little Entente. The results of the conference in Prague is entirely favorable to Hungary. The Little Entente desires to live in peace with its neighbors and desires to avoid any conflict as its only aim is to become a starting point for such a peace organization which will extend throughout Europe. Not only Hungary may join this organization, but any other nation which sympathizes with a political and economic recovery in Central and Eastern Europe. This recovery will be reached in the first place by the settlement of economic problems. During the negotiations in Prague not one of the three countries was animated by a spirit of animosity against Hungary. We know well enough that the fate of Hungary is bound with the fate of all Danubian countries. I must especially emphasize the fact that Yugoslavia, just as other countries of the Little Entente desires an agreement with Hungary. We consider it as necessary that Hungary participate in a common work for the restoration of Central Europe. The possibility for such restoration exists and should be seized upon."

Mr. Benesh, according to the POLITIKA of June 7th, made the following declaration in Prague after the final meeting of the Little Entente in that capital:

"The meeting in Prague must be considered as an event of considerable importance in the histories of the Yugoslav, Rumanian and Czechoslovak peoples, as well as in the political history of Europe. We are more allied than we had realized heretofore. We have built up an absolute political community within large guides of common interests and problems. It is not

necessary

necessary from now on to seek for 'resultants' as in all questions there no longer exist three resultants or three tendencies or three foreign policies. There exists only one. I believe that we have now created a great power which will invariably enjoy a far greater respect, a power for consolidation, order, peace and unity which will be and remain a strong factor in Central and Eastern Europe."

Mr. Benesh then discussed the results acquired in the economic domain, mentioning that political unity must be completed by an effective economic community. In this regard the conference in Prague, he added, does not represent a final act, but establishes a precise plan for the coordination of common effort and for the attainment of fixed objectives.

The program of study mapped out in the third communiqué of June 1st, will, I am sure, be of great interest to the Department. While affairs are of course in a purely tentative state as yet, the fact that representatives of the three nations of the Little Entente have agreed to embrace so much territory for a common investigation is to me a most healthy and hopeful sign. I am also particularly interested in Mr. Jeftich's remarks in Budapest. While it is possible that this attitude is displayed only for public consumption, it is also possible that some measure of increasing cooperation with their neighbors may well be the result of success attending the efforts of the Little Entente to solve their problems along lines which, on paper, appear to be practical.

Respectfully yours,

John Dyneley Prince

John Dyneley Prince.

Enclosures:
Copies of communiqués
issued on May 31 and
June 1, 1933.

File No. 710 - Quintuplicate.
HBjr:HSB
Copies for E.I.C., Paris.

Enclosure to Despatch No. 1652 of June 8, 1933, from the Legation in Belgrade.

Translation.

Communiqué issued after the second meeting of the Little Entente, May 31, 1933.

The Permanent Council of the Little Entente declared itself for:

1) Complete cancellation of war debts, without which cancellation the decisions of the Lausanne Conference could not be considered as final, and without which it would be impossible to improve the financial situation in Europe;

2) A stabilization of currencies, without which it is impossible to permit the development of international commerce and the upward shift of prices in world markets;

3) Progressive removal of obstacles standing in the way of international commerce, particularly as regards measures concerning exchanges and export prohibitions. In this respect the three states of the Little Entente are particularly interested both as exporters of agrarian products and of industrial articles;

4) A policy of free exchange which is opposed to the idea of economic self-determination.

5) Approval at the London Conference of the point of view constantly fostered in conferences of agrarian states of Central Europe, as regards preferential regimes for their agrarian products; the development of agrarian credit and with reference to public and private indebtedness. The regularization of international markets and of prices for cereals in particular interests the three countries.

II.

The exchange of opinions on the general political situation, in the first instance on the relations of the three countries with Italy, Germany, Soviet Russia, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria and Austria revealed a complete harmony between all three foreign ministers.

As regards Poland, the states of the Little Entente will follow in the future a policy of friendship based on common interests. Concerning Soviet Russia, the Little Entente notes with satisfaction the common platform adopted at the Disarmament Conference relating to the various problems and anticipates with confidence the development of their future relations.

III.

From a general point of view, the policy of the Little Entente which since the Pact of February 16, 1933, represents a great international unit, is a policy of peace which remains and will remain faithful to the principles

of the

of the Pact of the League of Nations; will not tolerate a direct or indirect lessening of the competence of or of the regular functions of the institution at Geneva, which will continue to follow the path of intimate political and economic collaboration with all of its neighbors. The Little Entente asks once more all the States who are desirous of displaying good will, to practice a policy of respect towards treaties, international rights, general arbitration within the lines of engagements recently assumed, and disarmament connected with security.

The states of the Little Entente have no aggressive intentions against anyone. They have no interest to enter into an armed conflict or political controversy with any state whatever, and they loyally fulfil their international engagements; they are decided to continue to fulfil and respect them. The Little Entente has no other aim than to be the first to begin the new pacific organization of Central Europe to which other states may adhere for the purpose of a constructive policy, a policy of political and economic collaboration of all nations of Entral and Eastern Europe.

They are persuaded that this policy is the only one which will permit the maintenance of the principles of the Pact of the League of Nations and peace in general. While applying this sincere and loyal policy to everyone, they are the more decided to defend their indivisible community, their common vital interests against any possible attack by any means which are at the disposal of their three nations.

Proclaiming this on the occasion of the first regular annual meeting of the Permanent Council of the Little Entente after the signature of the Pact of the Reorganization of the Little Entente, dated February 16, 1933, they desire to inform all the European nations that this is their definite policy.of peace to all, but at the same time a firm and resolute attitude, which will so remain whatever may be the possible changes in the international situation.

IV.

The three ministers of the Little Entente then discussed the organization of the permanent Secretariat which is to be installed for 1933-34 in Prague under the provisions of Article 9 of the Pact of the Reorganization of the Little Entente. They agreed upon the composition of the Secretariat, its functioning, the organization of the Archives, the activities of the Geneva Section and finally upon an effective and systematic collaboration of diplomatic representatives of the Little Entente in other countries.

The third and last meeting was held on June 1, 1933, and the following communiqué was issued:

Examining the problems relative to the progressive coordination of economic affairs of the three states, the three ministers for foreign affairs have in the first place determined the composition and functioning of the Economic Council of the states of the Little Entente created in virtue of Article 7 of the Pact of the Reorganization of the Little Entente of February 16, 1933.

1/ The Economic Council is a joint organ of the three states, comprising three national sections - Yugoslav, Rumanian and Czechoslovak.

2) Each section shall have as members five delegates and a sufficient number of experts and specialists having a practical knowledge of economic matters, in order to be able to assist the delegates and to study the activities of the three countries along various economic lines. Each section may also be divided into committees which shall examine questions or groups of special questions.

3) The delegates shall be appointed for the following matters:

a. General commercial policies.
b. Agrarian questions.
c. Industrial questions.
d. Questions pertaining to finances, credits, and central emission banks.
e. Communication problems.

4) Each section will prepare during the national sessions the necessary documentations and concrete projects. The three sections will meet regularly at least four times a year, in each of the capitals alternately, in order to coordinate the internal activities of each of the sections and to prepare joint projects which are later on to be submitted for decision to the Permanent Council.

5) The other decisions of the Permanent Council shall be in connection with internal economic details which are on the order of the day, and shall regulate the functioning and the procedure of the activity of the Permanent Council along general lines.

II.

The three members of the Permanent Council of the Little Entente have examined all questions which will serve as a basis for discussions within the Economic Council in order to come to concrete decisions concerning coordination of economic interests of the three countries which will tend to their progressive evolution and to as intimate as possible an economic collaboration. They have defined the scope and nature of the activities of the Economic Council completing the economic statute of the states of the Little Entente as follows:

1) The Pact of the Organization of the Little Entente signed at Geneva on February 16, 1933, has transformed the states of the Little Entente into a higher form of international unit; it has likewise created a foundation providing for a future evolution of these states into an economic community. Therefore the new economic statute which defines the object of the economic collaboration of the three states will progressively embrace all the branches of the economic life of the Little Entente.

2) The Economic Council shall in the first place study all questions pertaining in general to the customs system of the three countries of the Little Entente. It will elaborate a preferential system for the three countries in order to improve commercial relations. The details of this system will be gradually studied during the period of the Economic Council, but it is understood of course that decisions of international congresses and of the institution in Geneva will be likewise taken into consideration. The system of quotas will be the subject of a detailed examination in order to increase the exchange of goods between the three countries.

3) In order to increase to a maximum the reciprocal exports of products of the three countries, the Economic Council will elaborate a detailed list of articles of import and export. At the time of the preparation of this list national interests as well as those of third states will be taken into consideration.

4) The Economic Council will prepare a plan of intimate collaboration between the central cooperative organizations of the three states so as to establish direct connections between the cooperatives engaged in production and those engaged in consumption.

In the domain of agriculture relations will be established between research institutes and those for agrarian and veterinary control, regarding methods of analyses, so as to provide for comparison of results and certificates. Exchange of seeds and of breeding animals shall be effected between selectors of seeds and breeders of livestock.

5) The Economic Council shall prepare a plan for industrial collaboration. For this purpose it shall take into consideration preliminary work for and the conclusion of agreements between corresponding industrial lines as regards the association of enterprises and the possibility of new direct or indirect investments in the three respective countries.

The creation of special Chambers of Commerce (Czecho-Rumanian, Yugoslav-Rumanian and Czecho-Yugoslav) and the strengthening of their activities in order to establish "Economic Institutions of the Little Entente" in each of the capitals of the three countries, as well as of other common economic institutions, will be one of the principal aims of the activities of the Economic Council.

6) Particular attention will be given to all questions relating to communications in the three countries of the Little Entente.

As regards railroads, the Economic Council shall elaborate a project of unification and reorganization of transports and of unified classification of merchandise, administrative procedure, statistics, etc.

As regards navigation on the Danube, the Economic Council will study the means capable of creating an intimate collaboration in connection with navigation on the Black Sea.

The Economic Council will also elaborate projects intended to improve and develop aerial communications, as well as postal, telegraphic, telephonic, and radio-telephonic communications (postal-telegraphic-telephonic Union, or a very general arrangement on the subject).

7) The Economic Council of the Little Entente shall establish a special committee to study the question of standardization in all branches of economic life: agriculture, commerce, industry, and questions pertaining to railways as well as postal, telephone, telegraphic material, etc., particularly automobile motors and other machinery.

This standardization must naturally be applied in the first place to all branches of military armament.

The states must for the purpose of such standardization, enter into intimate relations one with the other, and be in permanent contact, so as to permit the Economic Council to elaborate a general plan of standardization in the states of the Little Entente.

8) The

8) The unification of certain judicial measures especially relating to the economic life of the three states, is to be established. This unification will be extended to:

a. Commercial legislation, checks, bills of exchange;
b. Customs legislation;
c. Customs nomenclature, as well as that of certain parts of the customs tariff;
d. Simplification of customs formalities on the basis of the Geneva Convention relative to this subject. For this purpose and to facilitate economic relations between the three countries, measures will be taken in order to complete economic agreements existing between the three states, by means of new conventions, particularly to avoid the double payment.of taxes, to abolish passport visas, and to establish an effective judicial assistance.

9) The Economic Council shall elaborate a detailed plan to develop tourism between the three countries of the Little Entente, to carry out systematic reciprocal propaganda applied to questions pertaining to economic relations, to create solid ties by reciprocal visists paid by professional schools, to organize excursions to visit institutions and regions particularly important in the economic life of the three countries.

10) The Economic Council will, in agreement with the Central Emission Banks, endeavor to reach a fuller development of collaboration between these banks. It will, further, take the necessary steps in order that the activity of the Central Emission Banks will focus (coordinate) along one and the same line the efforts for development and strengthening of the economic relations of the three countries of the Little Entente. An effective and systematic policy shall be developed as far as possible as regards the question of credits, a policy which is now paralyzed for the great part. This must develop together with a systematic collaboration between credit institutions of the three countries of the Little Entente. An agreement relative to clearing payments must likewise be reached.

This program represents the first step along the way of building up a new economic unit and it will be gradually developed by decisions of the permanent Council.

In cases where a neighboring state may desire to adhere to this economic collaboration of the three countries of the Little Entente which is specified in the first working program, the Permanent Council reserves itself the right, according to provisions of the Pact of the Organization of the Little Entente of February 16, 1933, to come to a decision on the subject.

III.

At the close of the last meeting, the members of the Permanent Council also regulated a certain number of pending questions regarding the three countries.

The next conference of the Council will be held at Geneva during the Assembly of the League of Nations, and the second annual conference at Bucharest in May, 1934.

LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

No. 1081. Bucharest, June 10, 1933.

Subject: Mr. Titulescu's Statement to Press Concerning Work Accomplished at the Little Entente Conference at Prague.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 30 1933
DIVISION OF FOREIGN SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 10 1933
DIVISION OF WESTERN EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

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ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE
JUL 11 1933

JUL 12 1933

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 1933
DIVISION OF NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

Office of Economic Adviser
JUL 10 1933
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

770.00/264

The Honorable,

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:

As the Legation at Prague will doubtless keep the Department fully informed concerning the work and decisions reached at the recent conference of the Little Entente at Prague, I shall confine myself to quote the following statement made to the press by Mr. Titulescu, the Rumanian Minister for Foreign Affairs, upon his return:

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JUL 17 1933

> "I am very satisfied with the results of the conference of the Little Entente at Prague as well as with the new method of work which we inaugurated after the

coming

coming into force of the new pact of organization, a method which has allowed us to accomplish more, and more rapidly, and to give to the public as complete reports as possible concerning our decisions.

"In my mind, the most important decisions made at Prague are two:

"The first concerns the attitude of the Little Entente on the question of the revision of treaties.

"The second is the decision concerning the progressive transformation of the Little Entente into a new economic unit.

"Because some persons have tried to create the belief that a complete unity of views did not exist on this question between the three Governments, we gave to our statement on the non-revision of treaties a character of solemnity and of definite decision for the present as well as for the future.

"The decisions concerning economic questions will serve as the foundation for the work of the economic council whose mission is to study the methods to intensify importation and exportation between the three countries of the Little Entente. This work will begin shortly.

"Studying the statistics, the three Ministers for Foreign Affairs have reached the conviction that the possibilities of economic exchanges between our countries are greater than might be believed at first sight.

"Economic collaboration between the nations of the Little Entente does not in the least exclude the possibility of our neighbors participating in the agreements which will be reached. It is our desire that the neighboring nations fully understand our friendly thought. Such an economic collaboration will constitute for us the most solid guarantee of peace."

As

As to Mr. Titulescu's above statement that the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Little Entente believe that there are possibilities of greater economic exchange between their respective countries, I have serious doubts as to whether this statement will be followed by concrete results.

The Rumanian press is generally enthusiastic about the result of the conference which has given further proof of the solidarity of the Little Entente, as well as the fact that this body must now be considered as a great European power and that its views must be consulted and its voice listened to in settling European questions.

Respectfully yours,

Charles S. Wilson

Charles S. Wilson.

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qn.
CSW/LHH

Three copies to E.I.C. Paris.

LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Prague, July 15, 1933

DEPT OF STATE DIV. COM & REC

No. 1023

Subject: Submitting Official Text of Little Entente Statute signed at Geneva on February 16, 1933.

JUL 29 33

TREATY DIVISION AUG 1933 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS PUBLICATIONS SECTION JUL 31 1933

DEPARTMENT OF STATE AUG 1 1933 DIVISION OF WESTERN EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

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Copy of accompanying documents stamped to be returned to DCR

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to refer to previous despatches from this Legation relative to the Little Entente Statute, which was signed at Geneva on February 16, 1933, and to transmit herewith copies of the official text, in French and Czech, of that document.

The Department will note that the Statute was ratified by Czechoslovakia on March 31, 1933, and that the exchange of ratifications between the Foreign Ministers of the Little Entente countries took place in Prague on May 30th last, when the Statute went into effect.

Respectfully yours,

J. Webb Benton,
Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.

Enclosure:
3 copies of Little Entente Statute.

JWB/CCP
800

FILED AUG 4 - 1933

dloužiti. Nezachová-li veřejný žalobce lhůtu, soud žádost za trestní stíhání zamítne.

(3) Kdo udělil zmocnění, může je odvolati, dokud soud první stolice nepočal prohlašovati rozsudek.

(4) Udělení a odvolání zmocnění vztahuje se jen na obviněného, který je v příslušném prohlášení uveden.

ODDÍL TŘETÍ.

Řízení.

Obecné ustanovení.

§ 23.

(1) V řízení o soukromé žalobě pro trestné činy podle tohoto zákona a pro přestupek zanedbání povinné péče při vydání tiskopisu, jehož obsahem byl spáchán přečin podle tohoto zákona, platí obecná ustanovení s úchylkami uvedenými v tomto oddíle. S výjimkou ustanovení §§ 27 až 31 a §§ 34 a 35 platí tyto úchylky i v řízení o žalobě veřejné.

(2) Žádost za trestní stíhání má býti podána u soudu a obsahovati stručné vylíčení děje, uvedení průvodů, jimiž má býti dokázán, a návrh na stíhání obviněného. Obsah tiskopisu, jímž byl trestný čin spáchán, budiž v žádosti uveden. Žádost budiž podána v tolika stejnopisech, aby mimo stejnopis určený pro soud mohlo býti doručeno každému obviněnému po jednom stejnopise.

(3) Koná-li se trestní řízení, v němž veřejný žalobce stíhá čin podle jiného než tohoto zákona, stačí, jestliže ten, komu vzniklo z téhož činu oprávnění k soukromé žalobě, učiní na místě žádosti podle odst. 2 u soudu, u kterého se vede řízení v první stolici, písemný neb ústní návrh na stíhání obviněného pro případ, že nebude potrestán na návrh veřejného žalobce.

Řízení o přečinech a o přestupku zanedbání povinné péče.

§ 24.

(1) O žádosti za trestní stíhání rozhodne předseda kmetského soudu.

(2) Žádost za trestní stíhání se pokládá zároveň za návrh na zahájení vyšetřování. Má-li předseda kmetského soudu za to, že by tento návrh měl býti podle ustanovení trestního řádu zamítnut, vyžádá si rozhodnutí radní komory (žalobního senátu).

(3) Nezamítne-li soud žádost za trestní stíhání, dodá předseda kmetského soudu stejnopis žádosti obviněnému, a je-li jich několik, každému z nich. Zároveň obešle k jednání o smír strany i osoby, které postihuje ručení nebo kterým by mohla býti rozsudkem uložena nějaká povinnost (osoby zúčastněné). Předseda kmetského soudu může též požádati některý okresní soud, aby vykonal jednání o smír, když se tím toto jednání usnadní, urychlí nebo zlevní.

(4) Podle ustanovení předcházejících odstavců budiž postupováno též v případech uvedených v § 23, odst. 3, avšak toliko tehdy, upustí-li veřejný žalobce od stíhání dříve, než se ve věci konalo hlavní přelíčení.

§ 25.

(1) Jednání o smír budiž ustanoveno nejdéle na čtrnáct dnů; odročeno může býti zpravidla jen na souhlasnou žádost stran, a to jen jednou.

(2) Jednání o smír je neveřejné. Řídí je u krajského soudu předseda kmetského soudu, u okresního soudu jeho přednosta, nebo soudce jimi k tomu ustanovený.

(3) Nedostaví-li se některá strana k jednání o smír, má se za to, že smír odmítá. Osvědčí-li strana, která se k jednání o smír nedostavila, závažnou překážku, pro kterou tak učiniti nemohla, může býti jednání o smír na její žádost odročeno neb obnoveno. Opětné odročení neb obnovení je vyloučeno.

(4) Nedošlo-li ke smíru, koná se vyšetřování; dostavil-li se obviněný k jednání o smír, budiž soudcem řídícím toto jednání ihned vyslechnut podle ustanovení platných pro vyšetřování. Soudce, který konal tento výslech, není vyloučen z účasti na hlavním přelíčení.

(5) Útraty jednání nezakončeného smírem náležejí k útratám trestního řízení.

§ 26.

(1) Na žádost kterékoliv strany nebo zúčastněné osoby (§ 24, odst. 3) rozhodne soudce řídící jednání o smír, a to podle možnosti hned při jednání o smír, nejpozději však do osmi dnů, jaké zadostučinění pokládá za přiměřené a jak by měly býti nahrazeny útraty, které stranám vzešly. Zároveň vysloví, v jaké lhůtě by mělo býti zadostučinění poskytnuto a útraty nahrazeny. Tato lhůta budiž podle okolností případu co nejkratší. Před jejím uplynutím nelze konati hlavní přelíčení.

LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

No. 2 Bucharest, September 20, 1933.

Subject: Conference of the Little Entente at Sinaia September 25, 1933.

THE SECRETARY
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE
OCT 24 1933

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OCT 24 1933

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 9 - 1933
DIVISION OF NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

Sir:

I have the honor to report that Mr. Nicholas Titulescu, Minister for Foreign Affairs, has returned to Rumania after an absence of several months.

En route to Bucharest, Mr. Titulescu stopped at Subotitza in Yugoslavia where he was met by Mr. Jeftitch, the Yugoslav Foreign Minister, who had come by special train from Belgrade expressly to see him. The two ministers were together from 11 o'clock in the morning until 4.30 in the afternoon, at which time they gave the following communiqué to the press:

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"We

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OCT 26 1933

"We have taken advantage of our meeting at Subotitza to exchange views on the general European situation in the light of recent events.

"As always, we have noted a perfect unity of view on all questions discussed.

"We shall continue our conversations with Mr. Benes at the second obligatory meeting which will take place on September 25 at Sinaia and not at Geneva as had been at first decided."

Mr. Titulescu stopped at Sinaia and went immediately to the King and was kept for luncheon. After the audience the Foreign Minister received the Yugoslav and Czechoslovak Ministers to Rumania and discussed with them the meeting of the 25th.

The conference has been fixed for Sinaia probably for two reasons: First, the King of Yugoslavia, accompanied by Mr. Jeftitch, will be present as the guest of King Carol at a celebration to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the building of Pelesh, the summer palace. Second, if the meeting is held at Sinaia instead of Geneva, it will be given much more prominent place in the attention of the world.

It is reported that Mr. Benes has outlined a plan of economic cooperation in the Danubian Basin which will be attractive to Hungary and at the same time protect the countries of the Little Entente from Magyar revisionism. From conversations which members of the Legation have had with prominent persons in Bucharest and from the newspapers, it is apparent that Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and particularly Rumania, are concerned about the possible outcome of the recent visit of the Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs to Paris. The

fear

fear is expressed that the Powers, especially France, will exert pressure to compel the states of the Little Entente to accept some of Hungary's claims in return for economic cooperation, believing such action necessary to the economic recovery of Europe. There is a general feeling here that France no longer intends to give to her allies the same measure of support, especially financial support, as in the past; that Paris is now much more interested in a rapprochement with Soviet Russia as a protection against rising German nationalism than in maintaining the close and paternal policy towards the Little Entente which has up to now been followed.

There is considerable apprehension about the situation in Austria and the failure of Great Britain, France and Italy to do anything to stop German interference beyond a mild protest in Berlin. The Little Entente is afraid that unless something is done soon, Austria may be swallowed by its big neighbor to the north, which would result in manifold dangers to their frontiers.

It is believed that this concern has prompted the decision to make the next conference of the Little Entente more than a routine meeting. The Little Entente countries feel that they were largely responsible for persuading the French to make the reserves which devitalized the Four Power Pact; that they made their voice heard in the concert of nations and that united they are a factor to be reckoned with. It may well be that the forthcoming meeting will result in some united, positive action directed against treaty revision and

the

the German attitude toward Austria.

The discussions in Sinaia will also include the probable visit of Mr. Titulescu to Ankara in the near future. It was rumored in July that the Ankara meeting would be attended by Mr. Litvinof and that it is proposed to negotiate a treaty of friendship and arbitration between Rumania and Turkey. It is not clear if Mr. Titulescu only wishes to discuss his Ankara visit with the Foreign Ministers of Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia in order to keep them informed of Rumania's relations with other countries, in conformity with the new statute of the Little Entente, or if he will go to Turkey as representative of all three countries of the group.

033.7167

The Legation will report the outcome of the Sinaia conference.

Respectfully yours,

Alvin M. Owsley.

Alvin M. Owsley.

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JCH/BFG

PM RECD

LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

No. 883. Tirana, October 5, 1933.

Confidential.

OCT 18 33

SUBJECT: Albanian Views on Balkan Accords.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 23 1933
DIVISION OF
WESTERN EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

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SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY
OCT 23 1933
MR BULLITT

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 19 1933
DIVISION OF
NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

OCT 27 1933

FILED

Sir:

I have the honor to report that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Djafer Villa, expressed to me yesterday his gratification at the progress now apparently being made toward a closer understanding among the Balkan states. "I am happy", he said, "to note the conclusion of an accord between Greece and Turkey. The meetings of the Yugoslav and Bulgarian sovereigns and the visit of the Turkish Premier and Foreign Minister to Sofia are also encouraging. As between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, however, I feel that the time is not yet ripe. I happen to know the Yugoslav situation well

and

and believe that the question of internal administration and harmony must be solved before any definite rapprochement can be realized. The inclusion of Bulgaria in a federated Yugoslav state, advocated by many, may even some time be achieved, but certainly that can not come before important internal problems, such as that of Croatia and Slovenia, have been solved. Naturally Italy looks upon all these movements toward closer Balkan ties as a distinct menace to her ambitions in this direction". He then added that he was, of course, discussing this question academically and in confidence rather than in his capacity as Foreign Minister.

770 Salonika, 1933

Mr. Mehmed Konitza, Albanian delegate to the Balkan conferences, stated that November 5th is the date now set for the Salonika conference. "But now I understand", he added, "that Yugoslavia wishes to postpone the meeting to a later date, probably in order to weigh the results of the Little Entente conference at Sinaia. Undoubtedly the atmosphere is at present clearer than it has been at the time of the other Balkan conferences, but the problem of agreement between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria remains difficult. As soon as they evidence any friendliness of any kind, the Comitadji throw a few bombs to split them apart again."

Respectfully yours,

Cloyce K. Huston
Chargé d'Affaires, a.i.

CKH/sjs
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LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

No. 10. Belgrade, October 4, 1933.

Subject: Meeting of the Little Entente at Sinaia, Roumania.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WESTERN EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

PM REC'D
DEPT. OF STATE
DIV. COM. & REC.
OCT 18 33

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OCT 23 1933
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NOV 3 - 1933
MR BULLITT

OCT 30 1933

Office of Economic Adviser
NOV 1 1933
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 19 1933
DIVISION OF
NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

770.00/268

FILED
NOV 7 - 1933

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that the meeting of the Permanent Council of the Little Entente held in Sinaia, Roumania, on September 24, 25, 26 and 27, 1933, has caused but little comment in the Yugoslav public and press, the work of the conference apparently having been almost completely over-shadowed by the visit of the King and Queen of Yugoslavia to the King of Roumania and the consequent festivities to mark the 50th anniversary of the erection of the Castle of Pelesh by King Carol I, which took place at the same time.

The Legation in Bucharest will naturally be able to report more fully concerning the work of the Little

Entente

Entente Conference. In the Belgrade press there has appeared only the very general and vague official communiqués issued at the close of each session, from which it would appear that the three countries of the Little Entente are in complete accord on all questions of a political nature, although these official statements do not make clear what would be the attitude of the Entente towards problems growing out of the present situation in Germany, which, to one of the members at least, Czechoslovakia, must be a matter of great concern.

The decisions of the conference on economic subjects seem to be of considerable purport if they are really put into operation, and would appear destined to create a virtual economic union of the three Little Entente countries, although it is understood that the door is open to the adhesion of other countries which may desire to join. It was decided that the Economic Council of the Little Entente should meet in Belgrade in November to study the economic problems discussed at the recent meeting of the Little Entente Ministers, and to formulate measures for bringing the new economic agreements adopted by the conference into effect. Personally, I am very doubtful whether anything concrete will really develop in the way of an economic union between the countries of the Little Entente.

Commenting upon the meeting of the Little Entente, the POLITIKA of September 28th, emphasizes the importance of the conference, which was attended by King Carol of Roumania and King Alexander of Yugoslavia, and states that:

> "Yesterday at Sinaia must be considered as a date of great importance as it is the first time since the existence of the Little Entente

that

> that the Chiefs of State have assisted at a Conference of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Little Entente;"

and adds that the conference was entirely successful and that all decisions were adopted unanimously by the Ministers.

The same paper of September 29th, comments upon the importance of the decisions reached by the Sinaia Conference in regard to events and possible surprises in Central Europe, and adds that:

> "The uncertainty prevailing in two countries of the Danube basin (Hungary and Austria) and the manoeuvers against the Little Entente under the guise of economic measures were examined by the Ministers, who again affirmed the policy of firmness and the inviolability of treaties."

The paper continues that economic problems received special attention in Sinaia and that the decisions reached in this domain were of great importance. The Ministers carefully examined the fourteen points submitted by Mr. Benesh to the governments of Bucharest and Belgrade before the opening of the conference and decided to submit for examination to the Economic Council of the Little Entente (which meets in Belgrade in November) a project of fourteen conventions of an economic nature, and adds that:

> "The five-year plan covering the exchange of commodities between the countries of the Little Entente which the economic council will have to elaborate must be considered as applying economically not to three separate states but to one economic unity."

There seems to be no doubt that the recent meeting of the Little Entente intended to show to the world in general and to Central Europe in particular that the solidarity of the Entente remains unshaken. What will be the actual attitude of the Little Entente in the event of uncertain political developments in Central Europe is left vague in the official statements, but the

impression

impression seems to be that it is firmly determined in the event of any such contingencies to act as a unit, and Europe is invited to take note thereof.

The decisions of the Conference of the Little Entente concerning the economic problems which are to be studied by the Economic Council of the Little Entente are of importance if they are ever actually put into operation, but my feeling is that they will result in long-drawn-out discussions which will not go far in providing concrete remedies for the present unfortunate economic situation in which the countries of the Little Entente are struggling to-day.

Respectfully yours,

Charles S. Wilson

Charles S. Wilson.

File No. 710 - Triplicate.

CSW:HSB

LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

No. 8 Bucharest, October 5, 1933

Subject: Meeting of the Council of the Little Entente at Sinaia from September 24 to September 27, 1933.

DEPT. OF STATE DIV. COM. & REC.
OCT 23 33
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DIVISION OF NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS
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DIVISION OF NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS
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The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to refer to the Legation's despatch No. 2 of September 20, 1933, concerning the meeting of the Council of the Little Entente at Sinaia from September 24 to September 27, and to transmit herewith translations
1/ of the official communiqué issued in the name of the three Ministers for Foreign Affairs by Dr. Benes, the
2/ president of the meeting, the statement made by Dr. Benes to the press correspondents before reading the official
3/ communiqué, and the draft of the economic project adopted by the Conference.

The communiqué requires little comment. It will be noted

noted that the three countries are in complete agreement on all questions and reaffirm their unity of view and determination to maintain the political status quo. They express their desire for economic collaboration with their neighbors - on their own terms.

Every effort was made to give prominence to the meeting and the press was encouraged to indulge in copious speculation as to its purpose and significance. The presence of the Kings of Rumania and Yugoslavia was emphasized as giving the greatest importance to the gathering.

Encouraged by the success of its opposition to the original Four Power Pact, the Little Entente is determined to play an important rôle in international affairs. There is a feeling that these three countries can no longer depend upon France for protection, at least to the same extent as formerly, and that united they are strong enough to take the initiative to safeguard their interests. They intend to seize every opportunity to enhance the prestige and authority of the Little Entente and Mr. Titulescu has been chosen to visit Warsaw early this month to bring about a closer cooperation between the Little Entente and Poland. While admitting the community of interest with the Little Entente, Poland has declined to treat with the organization as a diplomatic unit and has confined its relations to the individual countries of the group.

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Mr. Titulescu will also go to Ankara later in the month, ostensibly to negotiate a treaty of friendship and arbitration between Rumania and Turkey. His visit to Turkey will be followed a few days later by a delegation

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from

from Moscow, headed by Litvinof, and there is talk of a pact of the Black Sea countries and a Balkan Locarno. Although it is denied that the Rumanian Foreign Minister will represent more than his own country in the conversations to be held in Warsaw and Ankara, there is no doubt that his action is entirely in line with the agreed policy of the Little Entente to take the lead in the affairs of Central Europe and the Balkans.

A more optimistic tone as to the future of Balkan affairs is noticeable. The successful settlement of the thorny problems which separated Greece and Turkey is cited as an example that agreement among the Balkan countries is possible, and great importance is attached to the recent diplomatic activity in Southern Europe; the meeting of the Kings of Yugoslavia and Bulgaria at Belgrade, the forthcoming visit of King Alexander to King Boris at Varna, King Alexander's visit to Kemal Pasha in Turkey, and the journey of Ismet Pasha and Rushdi Tuific Bey to Sofia.

The Little Entente's greatest problem is in Central Europe. An anschluss between Germany and Austria or a union between Austria and Hungary are equally feared. The Italian proposal of an economic union between Austria and Hungary is looked upon with suspicion because the intentions of both Italy and Hungary are mistrusted. The Little Entente would of course like to bring sufficient pressure to bear upon Austria and Hungary to bring them into economic cooperation in some form of Danubian Union similar to that comprised in the Tardieu plan. It is believed that such a plan would result

result in economic benefits to all concerned and would tend to neutralize the effects of Hungarian revisionism. Hungary constantly refuses to separate economic and political questions and the problem of the Danubian Basin is as far from solution as ever.

A great deal was made of the economic project agreed upon by the Sinaia Conference. The Rumanian press points with pride to the fact that the London Economic Conference failed, that all other international efforts for economic recovery have been unsuccessful, but that the relations among the countries of the Little Entente are so good that they can come to definite agreement for economic and financial collaboration. The scheme as proposed is complicated and involved and to a large extent can never be realized. Many of the proposals are vague and indefinite and upon close inspection mean nothing. As an example, point No. 7 says that "the banks of emission of the three countries will elaborate a plan of collaboration for study of means of payment between the three countries by special systems of clearing and other useful measures, all with the view to increasing the exchange of merchandise." The problem of international exchange of the three countries with one another is not one that can be solved by "special systems of clearing and other useful measures." Rumania, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia are not sufficiently complementary, one to the other, for even the closest economic collaboration to be of material benefit to them. Some of the annoyances of exchange and import restrictions can be overcome and

the

the exchange of statistical information may prove useful. However, the position of the three countries in international trade will not be greatly improved, as no one of them can supply the other two with international currency, and the increased trade with each other will be offset by losses in other foreign markets on the basis of import compensation.

Respectfully yours,

Alvin M. Owsley.

Alvin M. Owsley.

Enclosures:

1. Official communiqué issued in the name of the three Ministers for Foreign Affairs by Dr. Benes, in translation,
2. The statement made by Dr. Benes, president of the meeting, to the press correspondents before reading the official communiqué, in translation,
3. Draft of the economic project adopted by the Conference, in translation.

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JCH/BFG

In translation

Enclosure No. 1 to Despatch No. 8 of October 5, 1933 from the American Legation at Bucharest, Rumania.

OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUÉ ISSUED AFTER THE CONFERENCE OF THE LITTLE ENTENTE.

"The Permanent Council of the Little Entente met at Sinaia on the 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th of September, 1933, and held five sessions in Pelesh Castle.

"The three Ministers for Foreign Affairs first reviewed the international situation since the last meeting at Prague in June 1933.

"Noting with regret that the Economic Conference at London did not furnish the desired results, they were unanimous in the appreciation of the general European political and economic situation, which presents some signs of amelioration and also signs of incontestable aggravation.

"They congratulated themselves particularly on the satisfactory results in the conclusion of the pact of non-aggression with the Soviets.

"On the other hand, the situation of Central Europe gives cause for concern, the eventual consequences of which were examined closely and suitable decisions in this regard were taken.

"They then agreed, along general lines, upon the policy with regard to the negotiations relative to Central Europe, affirming once more their policy for the maintenance and the intangibility of the treaties and their good will with regard to a collaboration in the economic field with their neighbors. All the suggestions recently made from various sources in this regard were examined with care in the light of the conception which forms the basis of the Organization Pact of the Little Entente and to which the three states remain immutably faithful.

The

"The economic program adopted by the Permanent Council of the Little Entente at Prague in the month of June, 1933, was developed and decisions were taken which should make it concrete and put it into practice within a short time.

"The Economic Council of the Little Entente is convoked for the beginning of the month of November 1933.

"The Permanent Council has decided to submit, among other things, the projects with regard to the economic collaboration of the three states of the Little Entente, which formed the object of a first examination at the Conference at Sinaia.

"These projects especially concern the collaboration of the economic institutions of the three countries, railway, postal, waterway and aerial communications, agricultural and industrial standardization, unification in matters of commercial and customs laws, cooperation in matters of statistics, cooperation of the central banks and other questions of similar nature.

"So that the intensification of exchanges between the three countries should not be held up until the statutory economic organization of the Little Entente is put into practice, the three Ministers for Foreign Affairs have decided to present, before the month of December, the detailed program of the sales and purchases which each of the three countries of the Little Entente will be able to make in the other two countries for the year 1934.

"On the question of disarmament the Permanent Council followed closely the evolution of the negotiations of the last few days between the Great Powers and has

affirmed

affirmed once again its wish to contribute with all its power to the efforts being made for understanding and general peace. It did not believe it necessary to change its present policy and program in this regard. It hopes that the negotiations in progress will terminate by the preparation of a general convention of disarmament, having as a basis a trial period of four years and an efficacious general and automatic control applied to all the states. The sanctions for the violation of such conventions will most necessarily have to be provided for.

"In the session on Sunday, September 27, at which the two Sovereigns participated, the two conventions of the 3rd and 4th of July between the Soviets, the bordering states and the Little Entente were ratified by His Majesty the King of Rumania.

"At the afternoon session of the 27th of September, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia and Rumania proceeded to the exchange of ratifications of the nineteen conventions between Yugoslavia and Rumania, which settles all the pending questions between the two countries.

"Finally, the Permanent Council of the Little Entente agreed on the procedures to follow for the exchange of ratifications of the treaties signed with Soviet Russia."

In translation

Enclosure No. 2 to Despatch No. 8 of October 5, 1933, from the American Legation at Bucharest, Rumania.

STATEMENT MADE BY DR. BENES TO THE PRESS CORRESPONDENTS BEFORE READING THE OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUÉ.

"Please excuse us this time from replying to questions. Be satisfied that we announce the successful conclusion of the Conference. For four days we discussed important, even grave, questions in connection with the present European situation and the status of the international negotiations in progress.

"We had to consider all the eventualities which might arise as a result of the present negotiations and you will very easily understand therefore why we cannot give you details on the solutions or of the attitude determined upon in the face of every possibility. The present international situation is very much similar to that at the time of the Conference at Belgrade when we also had to abstain from making declarations.

"I must, however, point out that this Conference has been the most important because for the first time in the history of the Little Entente sovereigns participated at the important discussions, at which session this morning we set forth the conclusions of our labors.

"I wish also to state that this communication presents only, for the reasons pointed out above, in a general manner the nature of the discussions. We shall finish the labors of the Conference at Geneva."

In translation.

Enclosure No. 3 to Despatch No. 8 of October 5, 1933 from the American Legation at Bucharest, Rumania.

DRAFT OF THE ECONOMIC PROJECT ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE

"1. Collaboration of the railroads of the three countries.

"By the creation of a special organ for the realization of a program to deal with problems concerning the movement of trains, transit and tariff arrangements, aiming to facilitate the reciprocal exchange of commodities.

"The decisions taken by this special organ of the three states of the Little Entente will form the object of a special convention which is to be concluded before the end of this year.

"2. Collaboration in navigation on the Danube.

"The collaboration of the present state companies will be followed later by the participation of private navigation companies, on the basis of a program which will be established by the official navigation companies.

"3. Collaboration in the field of aviation.

"The creation of permanent air lines between the principal cities of the three allied countries and the creation of an aviation unit of the Little Entente has been provided for.

"A joint organization will be created to represent the aviation of the Little Entente abroad.

"4. Postal collaboration.

"Decision was taken for the institution of a postal union of the Little Entente within the framework of the World Postal Union. Its basis will be the reduction in postal, telegraph and telephone rates, having in view, above all, the facilitation of commercial exchange between the three countries.

"5.

"5. The general standardization of economic collaboration.

"The three countries will guide the existing economic institutions in their direct collaboration so that they may thus become the true pioneers of cooperation between the three countries.

"6. The unification of commercial law as concerns checks and drafts in the three countries.

"The same joint commission of the Little Entente will also elaborate a unification project of the customs laws as well as a method of simplifying the customs formalities for the exchange of merchandise between the three countries. The unification commission will be permanently established to seek means of perfecting this system.

"7. The banks of emission of the three countries will elaborate a plan of collaboration for the study of means of payment between the three countries by special systems of clearing and other useful measures, all with the view to increasing the exchange of merchandise.

"8. Close collaboration between the statistical offices of the three countries is provided for. It has been agreed that exchange of statistical data should be prepared, particularly on commerce, agriculture and the industry of the three countries.

"9. Concerning agricultural instruction, the three countries have decided upon a mutual exchange of information on all innovations and production improvements in agriculture.

"The direction of this activity has been turned over to the Agricultural Academy of Prague.

"10. An agreement for the close collaboration in turism has been provided for in the beginning for the travel of the citizens of the three countries by the removal of the difficulties which today hinder travel on account of cu rency restrictions.

"The unification of the turism bureaus of the three countries will be undertaken by a joint turism committee. This committee will be specially charged with organizing tourist excursions from America to the countries of the Little Entente, and appointing joint representatives in the large centers across the ocean.

"11. To complete the economic accords between the three countries, it has been agreed that accords be concluded which should do away in the future with double taxation of the citizens of the three countries and the abolishment of passport visas.

"12. The close and direct collaboration of the economic institutions of the three countries, such as the Chambers of Agriculture, Commerce, Industry and Labor, has been agreed upon.

"13. The collaboration of industries and production of the three countries.

"A tripartite convention will first be convoked to study the possibilities of precise accords, for a period of five years, for the furnishing of raw materials which the three countries have available for the respective countries.

"14. The Economic Council will then create a special economic-political organ of collaboration with the object of preparing in every domain a most exhaustive study of the possibilities of collaboration.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAIL AND RECORDS DIV.
NOV 21 1933

G-2 Report 3850

RUMANIA (Political)

Subject: Foreign Relations.
Recent efforts of
Mr. Titulescu,
Minister of Foreign
Affairs.

NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

1. The idea of a group of states in southeastern Europe cooperating as a unit something of the character of a Locarno of the Black Sea, with the participation not only of Turkey, Rumania, Greece, Yugoslavia, and Bulgaria, but also of Soviet Russia, is conceded to Tewfit Rouchid Bey, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Turkey, who presented it at the London Economic Conference in July, 1933.

2. At first Greece seemed to hesitate in giving her accord to such a union, on the grounds that she had no actual frontier on the Black Sea. However, her attitude has since changed and she now realizes that she holds such a geographical position as places her in potential command of the passages into the Black Sea, and therefore is vitally concerned in problems affecting it.

3. Bulgaria alone will have to swallow a bitter pill in accepting a project premised on the stabilization of the territorial integrity of the states concerned, since she has previously held out for revision of the treaty which cut up her domain.

4. Titulescu was quick to recognize the advantages to Rumania of a project where concessions she wishes are made by much-feared Russia as a political adherent, and lost no time in working up such a project into an accord. Some press correspondents, therefore, believe that the visit of Titulescu to Angora and then to Athens after his visit to Warsaw (Oct. 9th) and Sofia, had bearing on the formation of a "Locarno of the Black Sea." It is also stated that his visit to Sofia was also in the interest of persuading Bulgaria to enter the Little Entente. In any case, one thing is said to be certain, that his trip to Angora will have as result the signing of an amity and arbitrage pact between Rumania and Turkey, resembling the pact of that nature recently concluded by the League of Nations.

5. A Sofia journal published that soon after the trip of Mr. Titulescu to Sofia there would be a third interview between King Boris of Bulgaria and Alexander of Yugoslavia, at which interview it was predicted that King Carol also would attend.

6. These events of the Near East are followed with keen interest by Italy, since her sympathies are with Bulgaria and counter to the Little Entente, and she does not wish to be out of touch with a group which may work for or against her interests.

Source: Digest of Press Reports appearing in Athens: Messager d'Athenes, after Kathimerini (Govt.)

From: M/A Belgrade (Bucharest) Rept.No.3428 October 18,1933

7. Comment by M/A: The diverse and self-interest of the potential members of a "Locarno of the Black Sea" tend to the prevention of the consummation of either of these rather grandiose schemes. Were some powerful military and monetary power, such as England or France or Italy, to take an active interest, or could sufficient trade concession be effected among the group, something of value may be realized; but with no aid from these quarters, the effort can result in nothing more than a "stalling" gesture. The attitude of Poland has previously been commented on in Report No. 3400, Sept. 26, 1933 (3890).

F. L. WHITLEY,
Lt. Colonel, Inf.,
Military Attache.

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

SEE 871.415/37 FOR #7

FROM Rumania (Owsley) DATED Oct.5,,1933

TO NAME 1—1127 GPO

REGARDING:

Meeting of the Little Entente at Sinaia.

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LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Budapest, October 18, 1933.

No. 26.

Subject: Hungary's Reaction to the Sinaia Conference.

DEPT OF STATE IN
DIV. COM. & REC.
OCT 20 33

SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE
NOV 2 - 1933
MR BULLITT

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE
OCT 27 1933

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF WESTERN EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 1 - 1933
DIVISION OF NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

770.00/271

FILED
NOV 7 - 1933

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

The conference of the leading statesmen of the Little Entente at Sinaia was eagerly watched in Hungary. The conclusions reached at that conference, as published in the Hungarian press, reveal not only that the Little Entente is firm in its determination to subsist

as

as a political entity, but also that it will seek to strengthen its political and military ties by instituting an economic policy against outsiders.

If Hungarian statesmen entertained any hopes that the ground for a better understanding between Hungary and the Little Entente would be prepared at Sinaia, their hopes were dashed. What most interested the Hungarian public was the reaffirmation of the inviolability of the peace treaties; as long as this principle is maintained Hungary declares that she is at a disadvantage and that therefore she cannot enter any economic union with her neighbors. Hardly less disappointing was the conference's plan to supply the internal needs of the three nations as much as possible from their own resources.

The intransigeance of the Little Entente toward Hungary is thus reasserted. Not one conciliatory gesture came out of Sinaia. The politico-economic nationalism of these States is hardening at a time when a broader standpoint would be most welcome. One feels that Dr. Benes imbued the conference with his own implacable hatred for Hungary. It would otherwise be difficult to explain why the Little Entente made no offer to admit Hungary into the benefits of this economic union in spite of the known attitude of

both

both France and Italy to this subject. Both these Powers desire the Danubian question to be settled by the conclusion of a series of bilateral economic agreements between Hungary and her neighbors, but the uncompromising attitude of the Sinaia conference has greatly increased the difficulties in this respect.

Respectfully yours,

John F. Montgomery

Legation File No. 710

In quintuplicate.

DW/eg

LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

No. 17 Bucharest, October 20, 1933.

Subject: Mr. Titulescu's Visit to Bulgaria.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
A-C/C
JAN 8 1934
NOV 7 33 ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 18 1933
DIVISION OF
WESTERN EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 8 - 1933
DIVISION OF
NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to refer to the Legation's despatch No. 8 of October 5, 1933, concerning the meeting of the Council of the Little Entente at Sinaia and the proposed visit of Mr. Titulescu to Sofia, and to report that the Rumanian Foreign Minister arrived in the Bulgarian capital on October 12 and remained until October 14.

Just before Mr. Titulescu's departure from Sofia, the following official communiqué was issued:

"The President of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Mouchanoff, and the Rumanian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Titulescu, have had three conversations during which they have examined

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> the questions interesting the two countries with a view to drawing closer their friendly relations. The conversations were penetrated with the greatest cordiality.
>
> "The two Ministers for Foreign Affairs will continue their exchange of views on the occasion of an interview which will take place soon between King Boris and King Carol."

The practical results of Mr. Titulescu's visits to Bulgaria are nil. When it was first proposed that he go to Sofia, he agreed on the condition that at least one or two of the outstanding differences between Rumania and Bulgaria be regulated at the time of his visit. He proposed the settlement of the question of a few Rumanian minority schools in Bulgaria and the modification of Bulgaria's arrangement with the Polish air line, to allow the Rumanians to participate in passenger and mail service between Bucharest and Sofia. To both of these proposals the Bulgarian Government replied in the negative, and for a time Mr. Titulescu hesitated about making the visit. Eventually he was prevailed upon to go, prompted by the desire of the Little Entente to cut as large a figure as possible in Southern European affairs, and probably to no small extent by his own vanity.

Mr. Titulescu's efforts to act as mediator between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria in the hope of bringing about some understanding in the Macedonian question were apparently fruitless.

It has been definitely fixed that King Carol and King Boris will meet, probably on the Danube, on October 29. The Legation anticipates that this meeting will do little to improve Rumanian-Bulgarian relations beyond affording the press of the two countries the opportunity

of

of indulging in extravagant expressions of good will and repeated declarations of a desire for peace and better understanding. These meetings bring about a flow of fine words which are not followed by deeds. The Macedonian Revolutionary Committee was on the alert as usual and on the day of Mr. Titulescu's arrival in Sofia there was a political killing of Kutzo Vlachs by alleged Bulgarian comitadji in the Dobrudja. That night a band of some forty or fifty university students demonstrated in front of the Bulgarian Legation in Bucharest and broke a few windows. Forty arrests were made.

There is no doubt that sincere efforts are being made to bring about better understanding among the countries in the Balkans. The satisfactory settlement of Greco-Turkish troubles was the beginning of the new movement and has been followed by the efforts of the Turks to come to an agreement with the Bulgars similar to that reached with the Greeks. It is apparent that the Council of the Little Entente is determined to take the lead in the hope of smoothing out some of the troubles in the Balkans and of playing the number one rôle in Central and Southern Europe. Just how far Yugoslavia is prepared to go to satisfy Bulgarian claims is problematic. However, up to the present time it appears that Bulgaria is the principal stumbling block to better Balkan relations. Bulgaria refused the Turkish offer because Turkey and Greece will not allow a Bulgarian port on the Aegean Sea. The Bulgarian attitude toward Rumanian and Yugoslav overtures remains to be seen, although there is a more friendly spirit in evidence.

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evidence. The Macedonian Revolutionary Committee may have a great deal to say about the eventual results of these negotiations.

It should be a very simple matter for Rumania and Bulgaria to settle all of the outstanding questions between the two countries, and, if Mr. Titulescu confines his efforts to the problems of his own country and does not try to pull Yugoslavia's chestnuts out of the fire, agreement with Bulgaria should be easy and rapid.

It has been suggested that the increased activity of the Little Entente in its effort to come to better terms with the ex-enemy countries, Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey, is to some extent due to the suggestion of the French Government that it is time to assume a more conciliatory attitude toward these nations before they reach the same stage of bitter resentment that has developed in Germany.

Respectfully yours,

Alvin M. Owsley.

Alvin M. Owsley.

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LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

No. 34. Athens, November 6, 1933.

CONFIDENTIAL

NOV 29 33

Subject: The Encirclement of Bulgaria.

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To
In U. S. A.

770.00

770.00/273

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 1 - 1933
DIVISION OF
NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

Sir:

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In reference to my despatch No. 33 of October 27, 1933, I have the honor to report that during a visit which I paid last Thursday to the Rumanian Minister here, Mr. Langa-Rascano, he referred with pride to the work accomplished by Mr. Titulesco during his Athenian visit and remarked that now Rumania, Turkey, Greece and Yugoslavia are in accord, the peace of the Balkans is assured. It is only fair to state that he immediately added a reference to the recent visit of King Carol to King Boris as tending to make everything even more perfect, but this seemed very much in the nature of an afterthought.

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DEC 4 - 1933

Respectfully yours,

Lincoln MacVeagh

Lincoln MacVeagh,
American Minister.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
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1933
DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS

Report

3220

RUMANIA (Political)

Subject: Pending Legislation. Projected law: Commercial, Civil, and Penal Code.

1. There met on October 21st the commission appointed for unification of the commercial, penal, and civil code, in respect of member states of the Little Entente.

2. The projects of laws when adopted by Rumania will be sent in French to the other two members of the Little Entente according to the provision of the Sinaia Conference in respect of developing the economic relations among the three countries.

3. The commissions of the other two countries are making similar studies and will accordingly submit their projects to the other member states. Subsequently a commission composed of members of the three states will meet to work out a harmonious system of codes. Following the way pointed out by prominent British statesmen to a better international accord, one of the first measures to be taken up for the promotion of better economic relations among the three countries will be abolition of passport visas.

Source:
Bucharest press, "Argus" (financial and economic).

DEC 13 1933
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F. L. WHITLEY,
Lt. Colonel, Inf.,
Military Attache.

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From: M/A Belgrade (Bucharest) Rept.No.3446 Nov. 8, 1933

LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

No. 47. Belgrade, December 4, 1933.

Subject: Meeting of the Preparatory Committee of the Little Entente at Belgrade.

FOR DISTR...

AM RECD

DEC 22 33

Assistant Secretary of State
JAN 10 1934
MR. SAYRE F.B.S.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 26 1933
DIVISION OF NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

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The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

Office of Economic Adviser
JAN 9 1934
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

770.00 note 870.50 - Belgrade

Sir:

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In the Legation's despatch No. 10 of October 4, 1933, concerning the meeting of the Little Entente at Sinaia at the end of September, it was reported that it had been decided that the Economic Council of the Little Entente should meet at Belgrade in November in order to study the economic problems discussed at Sinaia by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the three countries and to formulate measures for bringing the new economic agreement adopted by the conference into effect.

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In accordance with the above decision of the

Little

Little Entente, the Preparatory Committee met here last week under the Presidency of Mr. Pelivanovich, Chief of the Consular Division of the Yugoslav Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and upon its adjournment yesterday issued the following communiqué:

> "The Preparatory Committee which had to study problems in connection with the economic collaboration of the three countries of the Little Entente and to prepare all the preliminary work to be done by the Economic Council which is to meet shortly in Prague, began its work in Belgrade on Friday, November the 24th. This work was continued without interruption and was completed on December 2, 1933.
>
> "The committee has examined with care all the problems which are to be discussed at the Conference of the Economic Council at Prague and which on the one hand consist of economic and financial questions and on the other of questions pertaining to communications, navigation, posts, telegraphs, telephones, etc.
>
> "Among the various problems, special attention was paid to that of commercial exchange between the countries of the Little Entente.
>
> "Having for the purpose the adoption of a common attitude as regards all the aforementioned problems, the Preparatory Committee has worked out a plan of work for the coming conference to be held in Prague which will in many respects help the Economic Council of the Little Entente to achieve its task."

Results of the work of this Preparatory Committee will be submitted to the Economic Council of the Little Entente at the next meeting of that body in Prague. As previously reported to the Department, the Legation does not believe that the members of the Little Entente will experience any great difficulty in reaching agreement upon such questions as communications, navigation, posts, telegraphs, telephones, etc., but when the questions of commercial exchange are taken up I believe that the conference will strike a serious snag. Owing to the strong agrarian influence in Czechoslovakia, it will be difficult, if not impossible, to induce that country to import

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from Yugoslavia and Roumania a quantity of agricultural products which will satisfy the demands of these two latter countries.

Respectfully yours,

Charles S. Wilson

Charles S. Wilson.

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